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Work of Connecticut Women
at the World's Exposition,
Chicago, 1893



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FRANCES BENJ. JOHNSTON.

HISTORY
OF THE
WORK OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN
AT THE
World's Columbian Exposition

CHICAGO, 1893

BY
KATE BRANNON KNIGHT
President of the Board of Lady Managers

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

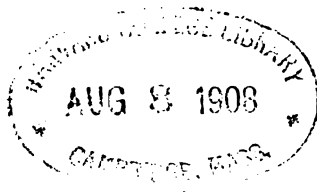
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR
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Illustrated

HARTFORD, CONN.
1898

Econ 5958.93.60.5



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PREFACE.

The comparatively recent decision of Congress to postpone the printing of the official reports of the late Columbian Exposition has made it necessary for each State to print for itself whatever history of that event it finds desirable to preserve among its records.

At the close of the World's Fair an urgent appeal for a detailed report of work was made to each State. The National Commission proposed to publish an official history which should embody a carefully compiled record of whatever was of unusual interest in the reports from States. Eminent sociologists, statisticians, and educators were to join with scientists, artists, and experts in every field to sift out and preserve for all time the proofs of the tremendous progress in civilization which this marvelous conception furnished.

In the white heat of enthusiasm generated by the magnificence of the World's Fair as a spectacle, it was impossible to remember that men are influenced more by appearances than realities, and that national glory, rather than gaining a fragmentary knowledge of things to be seen, is the object of expositions. It was equally impossible to realize that

"Time, who in the twilight comes to mend
All the fantastic day's caprice,"

would gently weave these fragments into a delightful, unbroken remembrance, infinitely more satisfactory to the possessor than any written reminder of opportunities forever lost in the swift progress of those enchanting weeks. Each State had somewhat in its work which separated it from every other. The result was far more eloquent than the details could ever become, but to the people who had wrought out those details

by months of vigorous, untiring effort, the parts seemed in their way quite as interesting and well worth considering as the whole. We were asked to "omit nothing" in our reports, and it is to be feared that this request was fulfilled to the very letter of the law in one small State at least.

And since by every mail and in a great variety of phrases we were urged to put our best foot foremost, and, realizing that now was the time for anyone owning mates to the Seven-Leagued boots to put them on and take strides in them, we did not hesitate to remind the rest of the world that as a State we were not always so small in area as the World's Fair found us — that magnificent, enterprising Chicago, and even the White City itself, stood upon what was originally Connecticut soil, included in that first far-reaching grant to the colonies, "From the said Norrogansett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west part."

We could also claim that the Constitution of the United States was modeled upon our Constitution, as were those of a majority of the State Constitutions now existing, and that we gave the present system of money to the country when a change was made from pounds, shillings, and pence, even the copper for coinage coming from the mines of our inland town of Simsbury. The model for all the tremendous business operations carried on in the civilized world was also a "Yankee Notion," since the first stock company originated in Connecticut, as did that priceless boon to the illustrated papers the world over, the figure of the original "Brother Jonathan," and when one adds the fact that three-fourths of the mechanical part of the World's Fair came from Connecticut, and, by inheritance, the landscape gardening and construction, and, last touch of all, the fact that all the medals for the final awards were made and sent out from our own small State, it is difficult to believe that the World's Columbian Exposition could have been held without us.

Behind facts like these that have become history lie the distinguishing traits of a people who have made such his-

tory characteristic of themselves. And while, for a national report, destined to have an international circulation, and aiming to become, within certain limits, a distributing center of knowledge for its own country and the rest of the world, it was necessary to sketch the individuality of Connecticut with such broad outlines as should, in a measure, represent the past with vividness, yet it was also necessary to remember that any record of recent events important enough to become in turn history would prove valuable only in proportion to the thoroughness of its description of small things as well as great, of means as well as ends.

Therefore, the committee appointed to finish satisfactorily the work of Connecticut at the World's Fair decided to print for their own State an official record which would be entirely separate from the national report, hoping to secure by this means, and without further delay, such a history of that time as should by its accuracy and detail prove valuable as a book of reference for Connecticut people.

The following account of the work of the Woman's Board is a simple statement of how they succeeded in certain directions, and why they failed in others, in their effort to interpret liberally the requirements of the act creating them, which declared it to be "the duty of said Board of Lady Managers to secure desirable exhibits of woman's work in the arts, industries, and manufactured products of this State."



INTRODUCTION.

"Nothing but great weight in things can afford a quite literal speech." — *Emerson*.

The literature of the World's Fair must, for many a day yet, consist of impressions. Indeed, no other word so fitly describes this greatest of illusions. Whatever earnestness of purpose the visitor may have started with, moved thereto by the true New England spirit of improving one's opportunities, it was impossible, once within the magic circle, to take soberly this delightful blending of Arcadia, Bohemia, and the Arabian nights, which with its thousand lights and shades alternately dazzled and uplifted the beholder.

Fortunately, neither time nor change can alter its permanent value as an influence and educator, although as a spectacle

"Boldly o'erleaping in its great design
The bounds of Nature,"

it has become a thing of the past.

It is difficult, however, even after sufficient time has elapsed to enable one to sift out impression from experience and change enthusiasm into calm judgment, to follow the request of the committee having in charge the compilation of a record, and to present faithfully and in detail the work of the Connecticut women at the World's Columbian Exposition with such accuracy as shall make the result of value to that student or historian of the future who, when all this has become a tradition, shall have the courage to unearth and consult some antique report for a hint of ancient methods. Living in the recollection of the fortunate beholder as a priceless possession, which he would share if he could, an effort to do so discovers anew the poverty of words. Happily, one can fall back on the assurance that "there is no such thing as pure originality in a large sense; that by necessity, by proclivity, and by delight



we all must quote, since old and new make the warp and woof of every moment." We are told that "a great man quotes bravely, and lacking a new thought finds the right place for an old observation." Especially must this be true of him who writes as an eye-witness of the Columbian Exposition, and if, because of limitations within himself, he must chain his fancy and touch upon the matter-of-fact details which lie within the province of the statistician, then indeed does he long to be great enough to quote bravely, choosing the glowing words and delicate appreciation of the artist rather than the simple sturdy touch of the workman, and withal uplifting it with that leaven of truth which is stranger than fiction, and yet realizing how helpless are mere words, however glowing and forcible, to convey the picture to those who were outside its influence, one finds himself praying, like the chronicler of Barty-Josselin in the Martians, "for mere naturalness and the use of simple homely words" with the same hope of "blundering at length into some fit form of expression."

The methods and extent of the work of the Woman's Board of Managers of Connecticut is told with some detail in the following chapters. There was no thought of competition in that which was attempted. For many reasons there was hardly a fair representation of woman's work in any broad sense. We were sharing in a celebration, rather than helping on an exhibition. Alone, it might not have been missed, yet as a part it served its purpose. There were many reasons why the work of the women of Connecticut was only a bit of detail rather than a perfect whole. Maybe the principal one lies in that characteristic reluctance of the real native of the soil to exert himself, or herself, distinctly to impress anyone. Gentle and simple possess it alike, and it abounds as vigorously to-day as when Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote:

"They love their land because it is their own,
And scorn to give ought other reason why,
Would shake hands with a King upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his Majesty.
A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none,
Such are they nurtured, such they live and die."

With that spirit inherent in the population it is needless to say that the thought of competition or of any commercial advantage did not enter into the work done.

The time for preparation was limited, and the appropriation small, because, while the country at large was dealing with Exposition matters, Connecticut, as represented by both political parties, was repeating the history of the first settlers, each struggling to secure "popular control of legislation." Public sentiment and private citizenship gave the first subscription of fifty thousand dollars. The Scriptural tenth was devoted to the Woman's Board, and with that for a beginning — and, for aught they knew then, the end — they began their work.

Meanwhile, the fact that Congress had recognized the possibilities which lay in an organized effort upon the part of women to aid and abet the Exposition, by an exhibition which should embrace all the advancement which the last fifty years' attempt at equality had wrought in woman's achievement, gave the National Commission of Women an opportunity to urge upon their sisters of the State Boards the serious consideration of the possibilities which apparently lay within their grasp. Reams of circulars were printed and sent out from the headquarters at Chicago, recommending, urging, outlining, planning, suggesting, and asking questions. Tons of letters went flying back and forth. Nothing was left untouched in these plans. The heavens above and the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth were to be searched. Woman, it seemed, had had an astonishing part in the development of things. All the bright and shining lights of our own sex who had figured in history were recalled to our minds and glorified anew — or all but Eve. Very considerably, nobody mentioned her or the Fall. It was as if we were given another and more intelligent chance, letting such bygones be bygones. But Sappho was mentioned, and Joan of Arc. Matilda of Flanders with her wonderful needle painting (of her husband's prowess, be it noted) was recalled, and plenty of opportunity offered for any modern Matilda to develop her gifts in similar

directions. All these who had come wandering down the ages as an ornament and example to our sex were again marshaled before us. Helen of Troy escaped mention, and Rosalind; and Maud Muller was forgotten, though she was probably saving the wages of a "hired man" that charming June day when the judge showed himself such a laggard in love, proving anew the occasional truth of the saying, "A man's foes are those of his own household." A few others were omitted in the roll-call of famous women, and even poor Ophelia's rosemary did not serve for remembrance in the stirring days before the Columbian Exposition, but enough were brought to mind to spur the present generation.

With something less than a year before us in which to awaken interest, develop methods of procedure, and obtain results, it would have been fatal to attempt large things in Connecticut. Instead, we contented ourselves with the far more difficult, even if more commonplace, task of trying to do small things well and of winning a definite place for Connecticut in the permanent history of the World's Columbian Exposition. We were urged to be up and doing with hearts that were strong enough to compel Fate. We had learned to labor. We need no longer wait for recognition, at least. So we recalled Joan of Arc with renewed pride, and the diplomatic side of Cleopatra. Catherine of Russia, too, and Queen Elizabeth became once more real personages to us. The Queen of Hearts we deliberately turned our backs upon. Her accomplishments were too hopelessly old-fashioned. She probably was content to broil herself while baking those tantalizing tarts that summer day, which were eaten without doubt by the Knave and King of her own suite, or some other, and who can tell whether they were even gracious enough to admit afterward that they were as good as those they had eaten when they were boys? Certainly, the history of her own times made no mention of it.

Not only were famous personages held up to us for our imitation by the Central Board, but lessons in history were

recommended, and courses of study were pressed upon us. As for instance:

"The first two lessons are on history, comparing 1492 with 1892. Then follows: Electricity; Forestry; Pre-Historic Man, which includes the Cliff-Dwellers, Mound-Builders, Ruins of Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru; Lessons on Government Departments, Lighthouses, Life-Saving Stations, Postal Service, etc., etc.

"Then, there are lessons on Art, explaining characteristics of historical epochs and the different schools of painting; two on modern uses of electricity; besides the exhibits of Transportation, Horticulture, Floriculture, Machinery, and the Woman's Department."

But alas! though we felt our limitations but too keenly, we had no time to make ourselves over. The time and tide which wait for no man were equally prompt and disobliging when it came to waiting for women, and so at the risk of being classed with the heathen who, in his blindness, persists in saying his prayers in his accustomed manner to familiar gods of wood and stone, despite the self-sacrificing and well-directed efforts of the missionary, we felt compelled to follow the familiar and beaten path of our foremothers, trusting to simple earnestness of purpose for results.

Of modern Portias, capable of expounding the law, we had a few; of Joan of Arc not even one imitator, though that sturdy old fighter, Israel Putnam, untrained as a carpet knight, but with clear insight into realities, recognized that patriotism has no sex in his emphatic answer to the Britisher who claimed that five thousand British soldiers could march through the continent. "No doubt," was his answer, "if they behaved civilly, and paid well for everything they wanted, but if in a hostile manner, though the American *men* were out of the question, the *women* with ladles and broomsticks would knock them all on the head before they could get half through."

There was not one daughter of the Amazons left among us. But of the old Hebrew type, the woman in whom the heart of her husband doth safely trust, whose children rise up and call her blessed, who rears the soldier, helping him fight his battles with the smokeless powder of self-sacrifice and uncomplaining endurance, who makes the home that is worth fight-

ing to save — dying to save, maybe — of these there were many. That to such simple lives, already full, women were willing to add the tremendous amount of hard, detail work involved in furthering the success of the Exposition, gives us some idea of the depth of real interest which was aroused and maintained.

At the very outset we decided to write co-operation so plainly at the head of each plan of work that we should lose neither time nor effort in a vain struggle for new devices, and therefore we were quite ready to adopt the suggestion from Chicago that the Woman's Building should receive our best work. Studying carefully the printed directions sent us, we read with dismay, "It is intended that this building and all its contents shall be the inspiration of woman's genius."

In our first awe-struck moments we felt that the mountain of glass from the children's fairy tale had suddenly taken the place of the beaten path we had planned to follow. Like Constance, we realized that being born women, we were far more naturally subject to fears than to geniuses, but, fortunately, the first demand for real action came in the form of an appeal for help to build a house for little children. The Board of Lady Managers had secured a location adjoining the Woman's Building, on which they would be permitted to build a children's home if the necessary funds for its erection could be provided within sixty days. Their appeal was full of promise:

"In many cases it will be impossible for the mothers to visit the World's Fair without taking their children, and in so doing they will wish the little ones, as well as themselves, to take the fullest advantage of the educational facilities there offered. With these ends in view, the Children's Home has been designed, which will give to mothers the freedom of the Exposition, while the children themselves are enjoying the best of care and attention.

"No plan having been made by the Board of Directors for a Children's Building, and no funds having been appropriated for this purpose, the Board of Lady Managers feels it necessary to take up the work of building and equipping a beautiful structure, which shall be devoted entirely to children and their interests. The board has secured a desirable

location adjoining the Woman's Building, on which to build the Children's Home, but only on the condition that the necessary funds for erecting it be provided within sixty days.

"In the Children's Home will be presented the best thought on sanitation, diet, education, and amusement for children. A series of manikins will be so dressed as to represent the manner of clothing infants in the different countries of the world, and a demonstration will be made of the most healthful, comfortable, and rational system of dressing and caring for children according to modern scientific theories; while their sleeping accommodations, and everything touching their physical interests, will be discussed. Lectures will also be given upon the development of the child's mental and moral nature by improved methods of home training.

"The building will have an assembly-room containing rows of little chairs, and a platform from which stereopticon lectures will be given to the older boys and girls, about foreign countries, their languages, manners, and customs, and important facts connected with their history. These talks will be given by kindergartners, who will then take the groups of children to see the exhibits from the countries about which they have just heard. They can make these little ones perfectly happy, and yet give them instruction which is none the less valuable because received unconsciously, and without the coercion of the ordinary classroom.

Here was something we could understand and to which we could most heartily respond.

The county fair is one of New England's most cherished institutions. We had all seen the young and anxious mother with rows of tense little fingers clutching her skirts, and in her arms a fretful little bundle of nerves with which she was constantly compelled to divide her interest in the many-pieced bedquilt, the biggest pumpkin, the large and thriving-looking cucumber in the small-mouthed bottle, and the all-pervading and by no means "over-trained" brass band. To be counted among those who could help change such conditions as these for the things promised in the children's building was like being granted a foretaste of the Millennium.

Most eagerly we answered that we could, and hereby did, contribute the three hundred dollars asked, — an answer that guaranteed the first contribution from any State, and which was made the occasion for general rejoicing in the Board meeting at headquarters. That it was a step well taken, the following figures will show:

Between ten and eleven thousand children from every

State and Territory in the country were cared for. At first the number averaged fifty a day, later the average increased to one hundred a day. Of these, twenty-five were fed daily, in addition to the care and amusement furnished them, at a uniform cost of twenty-five cents for each child. The method of identification was a simple one of three checks; one for the mother, one for the back of the child's frock, the third for the outer garments. Out of the great number but one unfortunate little waif was left in the hands of the people in charge. After doing what we could to insure a certain measure of comfort and happiness for the children, the next step led us quite naturally to do what we could toward securing the best possible conditions of safety for the large number of women in our State who must see the fair unattended, and under the simplest possible conditions, or not at all.

For these the Woman's Dormitory Association seemed to promise a veritable ark of safety. The names of the directors, both men and women, were too well known to admit of doubt as to the sincerity and disinterestedness of the plan; the characteristics of our wage-earning American girls, upright, capable, self-respecting, made such a plan entirely practicable upon American soil. As it was outlined, it was in no sense a charity; it simply made it possible for women to build their own lodging-houses, and the eagerness with which the opportunity was seized upon every hand proved that, as the advertisements say, it filled a long-felt want. Originally designed to benefit working girls, so called, the freedom and safety insured induced a great many other women who, like John Gilpin's wife, while they were on pleasure bent, must have frugal minds to make application for admission, and the buildings were filled with artists, teachers, and self-supporting women from all walks in life. Capable oversight, cleanliness, and simplicity were all that was promised. We could not guarantee comfort; we could only hope that the mattresses would continue to preserve the beautiful level of the surrounding prairies, instead of falling into the picturesque outlines of our own Connecticut hills and dales; but the safety that lay in

numbers was the principal attraction, a condition that seemed sadly overworked when, May proving cold and cheerless, a double number elected to come in June, thereby forcing the committee in charge to try and solve anew the old problem of how to put eight into six and have nothing left over.

But somehow we seemed farther than ever from being able to furnish any of that awesome thing, the "Inspiration of Woman's Genius." When Daniel Deronda filled the public mind, there was a delightful definition of genius which made it a twin of painstaking hard work, and that did not seem so unattainable, but that word "inspiration" was our stumbling-block. From the first it seemed to involve a Micawberish "waiting for something to turn up," and, however wide we might open the door, if it refused to enter there did not seem to be any chance to take it by a metaphorical coat-collar and compel its presence. Like the quality of true mercy, we knew that it must not be strained.

Meanwhile, we tried to meet intelligently the demand for needlework. Not the gusset and seam and band familiar to the women who look well to the ways of their households, but in the newer field of modern fancy work. And here again we were met with the rule, "Only original work desired." "No stamped articles will be accepted." This meant that first we must find an artist able to originate a design of beauty, and willing to place the free-hand drawing upon mere cloth. Then we must find the artistic needle-woman who, with a proper knowledge of color, combined the patience to bring out the design stitch by stitch. The two do not often inhabit the same earthly tenement of clay, and, when the work was finished, *whose* would it be? It was like the matrimonial puzzle in the New Testament, and, like cowards, we gave it up, salving our conscience with the reflection that the Sisters of Charity of France would exhibit infinitely finer plain sewing. The Mexican women with their exquisite drawn work could give any American spider of our acquaintance an object lesson in cobwebs. The *Senoritas* of Spain with their needlework portrait medallions of royalty left us nothing but the kodak

for fair competition, while the fact that the Egyptians made and wore lace thousands of years before "the little yellow spot upon the map" which represented us was even dreamed of, made us feel so hopelessly and unpleasantly new in our efforts that we decided competitive needlework in any of its branches was not for us.

We knew better than to try and alter the rules governing these things. The father of the Woman's Building was a Mede and the mother was a Persian; their rules were not made to be altered. This strong new roll of red-tape put into women's hands for the first time was not to be trifled with. It was by no means tied in bow-knots simply because women let it pass between their fingers. Instead, the old-fashioned square knot which tightened under pressure, was the rule.

Gladly we availed ourselves of the opportunity to follow the familiar, even if more commonplace, duty of finding suitable furnishings for the Connecticut State Building. It was a relief to drop the terrible feeling of responsibility for not having been discovered earlier, in time to take the first train, as John Burroughs says of something else; we comforted ourselves by remembering that one of our own literary men had assured us that Columbus was a well-meaning man, and if he did not discover a perfect continent he found the only one that was left. We could not compete with the countrywomen of Columbus, nor with the Egyptians in lace-making, but we could, and we did, bring together some delightful examples of the cabinetmaker's art. Art is not too fine a word to use in describing the work of the men who wrought out, piece by piece, no two alike, the simple, strong, graceful, eminently suitable furnishings for the early homes of the Colonists. It may be true, as has been asserted, that the first settlers were strongly opposed to all forms of amusements, but that they were not beyond the pale of feeling the keenest artistic pleasure these lasting examples of beauty and service wrought together plainly show. That the Connecticut house was *real* was not by any means because as a State we felt superior to the prevailing shams of our neighbors. There was neither time nor money

for anything pretentious, even had there been inclination. That it takes both to differ from one's surroundings there was ample opportunity to discover later, as, for instance, in the simple matter of paint for the finished buildings, our neighbors, who leaned upon "staff" for their effects, were able to finish their productions by the aid of a machine which distributed the paint with the freedom and vigor of a bottle of pop unceremoniously trifled with, while our own structure of good honest wood, nails, and plaster had to have its outward adornment supplied, line upon line, in the good old way set down in the copy books.

Completed, the Connecticut House was, as Judge Baldwin charmingly says elsewhere, "such a mansion as anyone could wish his grandfather had lived in before the Revolution, and could be certain that he did not." When one entered the door he turned his back upon that delightful modern invention, the Intramural Railway, which had brought him swiftly, noiselessly, and almost instantaneously through space. Within doors he had to turn his back also on electric lights, plate-glass, and modern hardware, or else accept them as a need of the times with the two-cent postage-stamp, the envelope, the typewriter, and the telegraph.

The furnishing committee tried to reach a happy medium between the earliest simplicity and the later luxury. Between the "fitting out" of the Rev. Thomas Trowbridge, for instance, in the days when the clergy were the aristocracy, a description of which reads, "I have purchased a clock, brass kettle, iron pot, coffee mill, pair of flats, pair of brass candlesticks, brass andirons, and looking-glass, so I hope we shall be able, on the whole, to set up housekeeping with some little decency," and the fitting out of that governor who paid fifteen dollars a yard for the first Brussels carpet sent to this country, and whose house, even unto this day, is the envy and despair of all those lovers of the antique who are condemned to the constant falling out of those modern dragons, steam-heat and glue.

It is interesting in looking over the list to note that the

"American rocking-chair," that typical illustration of our national restlessness, was, like some of our other sins and shortcomings, a direct importation from English ancestors. Except for the very few who treated the sight-seeing as a moral obligation, there was no attempt to study things in detail. The hand-made fringes and old brass bosses at the windows, the "drawn in" rugs, braided mats and rag carpets in the bedrooms, the embroidered curtains and tester of the "high poster," the fringed dimity ones of the quaint "bow bed" with their hints of drafts, and warming pans and flickering candlelight, the low, straight-backed chairs — all these escaped general attention. The high-backed settle from the governor's reception room with its suggestion of open fires, fans and coquetry, the knee-breeches, powdered wigs, lace fichus, scant satin gowns, and wedding slippers; the knee-buckles reminding one of the man "who would have died as the fool dieth" rather than give his to the British soldier; the medicine scales of the time, when every doctor had to be his own chemist; the bridal chests, and the chair which held every president from Washington to Grant; the parchments and old deeds from the Indians; the foot-warmers and firearms reminding one of the cold churches and the armed guards; the pathos of the old sampler, wrought with tears, and "cherished in memory of two deceased children" — the whole story of life was here, its pomp and circumstance, its joys and sorrows, its tears and laughter, its early privation and final victory. No one had time to realize it except the painstaking committee under whose tireless hands the parts were fitted into the whole, but into many a quiet life, a thousand miles away, came something of the stir and charm and vigor of the beautiful White City through the cheerful offering of priceless possessions at the prompting of that compelling quality we call State pride. It was both a surprise and gratification at the end of it all to find that one of Chicago's most successful architects felt that he had received more inspiration, more actual help for his future work from the Connecticut house than from any other house upon the grounds.

And then, suddenly, we discovered that the gold which we coveted did not lie at the end of the rainbow as we had feared, but, like the cobweb cloth woven for the King's armor, its very fineness made its invisibility and its strength; we had, indeed, to learn that "the eye altering alters all." That stately phrase, "the inspiration of genius," like the botanical names of our favorite flowers, had made us feel that we were being presented to the mysterious and the unknown. In bowing too low we had failed to recognize the faces of familiar friends. Our eyes had, indeed, been holden while we gazed covetously after the strange gods of our neighbors.

At last we no longer stood abashed before the rules forbidding copies in art and stamped articles. We were the proud possessors of not only the originals, but the originators as well, for in our exhibit of literature we confined our collection to the productions of real daughters of the State. We could now send galleries of pictures to the World's Fair, the outlines of the stern New England hills, the rocky pastures, the early farmhouses, built like boats with their keels turned up to the heavens. The very fragrance of the old-fashioned flower garden with its lad's love and "mectin' seed," its sweet briar and dainty little lady's delight, the great, great grandmother of our cherished pansies, its marigolds, hollyhocks, and princess feather. Portraits of little children, too, and flower-faced girls, and spare, upright, tender-eyed women, the meeting-house, the minister and the deacons, the village squire, and the country doctor, guide, philosopher, and friend all in one — all that related to the narrow, simple, self-respecting life of the Puritans as it survived in the distinguishing traits and traditions of their descendants we could offer, and "so largely writ" that he who ran might read.

Our artists had taken that which lay before them, and whether it was the pathos and the humanity in "Fishin' Jimmie," the salt air in Cape Cod folks, or the ghostly White Birches of our hillsides, made human and familiar to us by "the jackknife's carved initial," always standing, as ghosts should stand, at least in tradition, beside the fatal hemlock,

each carried its message straight from heart to heart, because each had in it that true touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

Every season had its translator in our collection, "Spring-time, Summer, Fall of the Leaf, and Winter," and if we did not talk learnedly of depth of color, light, and shade, or matters of detail, it was because that which we offered needed no interpreter. Having once found that which met all the requirements of the laws governing the Woman's Building, we made our collection of literature as full and as unique as the time at our command permitted. Following somewhat the methods of the private collector, first editions were secured whenever possible.

Many writers of to-day contributed autograph copies of their works to the exhibit. An old book of compositions written in Catherine Beecher's school, long before the angular hand had become fashionable, and bearing such names as Harriet Beecher, Fanny Fern, and many others from whom the world has long since heard, stood beside Julia Smith's translation of the Bible. The portrait of Mrs. Sigourney, lent us by her son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Russell, rolled back the years and brought us face to face with her in her early womanhood. Several leaves from her diary, larger than foolscap, were kept with such beautiful precision that even in this statistical age one could learn a lesson in remarkable detail from them.

In them was contained a minute record of calls made, books read, lines written, and garments mended or made during the year. Each page began with a text of Scripture, and ended with a moral reflection, usually of disappointment in herself. An autograph copy of the first edition of her poems was also of great interest.

At first we were limited to one copy for each author, enough to simply show the possibilities of our literary work; but later, too late to make as large a collection as we might easily have done had we been granted space earlier, we were asked to contribute more fully. In some cases it was possible to send a number of volumes from individual writers, but in the

majority of instances it was impossible, with the time at our command, to make further additions. But, although we limited our collection, almost without exception, to the works of women born within the borders of one of the smallest of the States, the writers themselves knew no arbitrary boundary lines. What one might call the home manufacture in literature had the characteristics of many other Connecticut products; there was enough for themselves and a great deal to offer to the rest of the world.

Between the voyage made for the first Survey of the Coast in 1612, and the journey to the stars in the Determination of the Orbit of the Comet of 1847, there lies a beautiful table-land out of which grew, quite naturally, the gentler things of literature and art, biography, and poetry, as well as history, and its charming shadow, romance.

The Bible had its interpreter and translator among us. The difficulties of the Russian tongue blossomed into simple, graceful English in Connecticut hands. There were volumes of Latin and English Quotations for the chronic borrowers, and Domestic Economy for the housekeepers. Beginners had Botany made charming for them, and beautiful bridges of Bedtime Stories carried tired little feet into the Sandman's enchanted country.

There was the story of Noble Deeds of American Women to stir one's envy, one's ambition, and one's pride, and quiet hours of restfulness in the Garden of Dreams. The very essence of the New England character has been caught and preserved for future generations by some of these women. In deep understanding of human nature, appreciation of its possibilities, sympathy for its shortcomings, hope for its future, they have no rivals, no equals outside the dwellers in the hill country of Drumtochty and of Thrums.

In claiming Catherine Beecher as a daughter of Connecticut, it is to be feared we lay ourselves open to the charge of "assuming a good deal for relationship's sake." But the family were so completely a Connecticut family that the mere accident of her birth on Long Island we simply set down among

the visitations of Providence, the kind of thing which no amount of regret will alter. Her work and the impress of her life are here still, handed down from family to family, as traits and tendencies persist in being long after the source of inspiration has long been lost to sight. The value of her book, "Domestic Economy," from a man's point of view, is rather interesting.

The translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into Dutch, published in 1853 in Batavia, Java, was sent to Mrs. Stowe by Mr. Samuel W. Bonney, accompanied by a letter dated "Comet," at Sea, Feb. 21, 1855. This edition was translated from the French and includes an interesting introduction by George Sand. Mr. Bonney mentions the fact that a second Dutch translation had also been made and printed in Java. In a postscript to his letter he says:

"Last October, having occasion to write to the King of Siam in reference to a letter from him, I improved the opportunity to send him a copy of your sister Catherine's 'Domestic Economy' as a present for his Queen. It will aid her in improving, by a good model, the domestic departments of the palace at Bangkok!"

The making of the book *Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women*, including as it did short stories, poems, and essays, grew, quite naturally, to prove a necessary part of the exhibit of literature, for many of our writers of short stories had won world-wide reputations. Most beautifully was it bound and printed, the cover and design being the work of a Connecticut woman. Upon the cover was a band of oak leaves, a reminder of the service of our Charter Oak, and besides this the State seal and its motto, *Qui transtulit sustinet*, an earnest of the spirit which went to the gathering of what lay between the covers. The frontispiece represented a colonial clock with the hands at twelve, and the quotation, "Pealing, the Clock of Time has struck the Woman's Hour."

Heading the preface is that verse from the book of Ruth, "I pray you let me glean and gather after the reapers among the sheaves." A very limited *edition de luxe* bound in Suede

was brought out, one of which remains in Mrs. Palmer's hands until the permanent building is an accomplished fact. The main edition bound in scarlet and white, and blue and white with gold, was also limited and of value.

In placing a copy in every State library and in the college libraries of our country, the committee were given a grateful sense of work well done by the appreciative letters of thanks which came from librarians, secretaries of States, college presidents, and commanding officers of posts in western States where public libraries were unknown. We were assured that the "volume was both tasteful and interesting," and "the idea a happy one," "giving pleasure as one encountered again and again familiar names and titles," "a reflection of the pleasure felt upon first becoming acquainted with them."

Two acknowledgments from the British Museum were interesting, one from the Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, the other from the trustees of the Museum. In judging of the contents of the volume as a whole, it would be too much to claim that in every instance the most fortunate representation of each one's work had been given. It is always a hazardous thing to select for others. Criticism is so elastic an art that it is apt to contract or expand in accordance with the point of view of the reader, and that would indeed be a rare collection which did not fail to include some one's favorite. Unhappily, the committee cannot claim that they have "gleaned after the reapers among the sheaves" with thoroughness, for, in the necessary haste of compiling, much that was choice must have been left unseen and therefore ungarnered.

No effort was made to give this book a market value. It served its purpose when it won instant and cordial recognition in Chicago, and a place among the rare and beautiful things in the library of the Woman's Building, a place further reserved for it in the permanent building. Nor does it claim originality except for its design. Each writer represented had already found within herself the mysterious password which admitted her into the enchanted land of authorship. Be-

tween the covers of this volume they are simply gathered together as neighbors by that golden thread of kinship with which all the daughters of one State are bound. The book found its value in the fact that the edition was extremely limited, impossible to repeat, and unique among the souvenirs of the great Exposition, since no other State had so honored the work of her writers of short stories as to give it a definite place among the beautiful and permanent reminders of the greatest of World's Fairs.

In preparing our exhibit of literature we did not attempt to follow the graded path by which one of our sister states showed to the world the successive steps in the progress American women had made in the fields of literature from colonial times until the present. Our own path was more like the Indian trail through the wilderness, blazing a tree here and there simply to keep our direction toward the heights to which the exhibition of everything relating to Uncle Tom's Cabin naturally led.

Holding in our hands two little black-covered volumes of the first edition of that book, we felt the keen pleasure of the collector at having taken the first step successfully, little realizing that it was in truth "not one voice but a chorus" which was ready to proclaim that we did indeed possess such an example of woman's genius as no other State or country in the wide world could claim for its own.

In our first enthusiasm it seemed a comparatively easy matter to secure a complete collection of every translation and edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin extant, but the longer we worked the more hopeless it became, and the more our wonder grew at the far-reaching influence of this marvelous book, and with our wonder grew also a certain feeling of mortification that nowhere in our broad land, outside Mrs. Stowe's own home, could there be found any collection worthy the name. The authorities of the British Museum alone had done for the most remarkable book of the age that which Americans might easily have done from equal appreciation, and with an additional incentive in their very real pride of possession. But if

we could not secure a comparatively complete collection of translations and editions in time for the World's Fair, we could at least secure titles, and a great deal of that kind of information which, as a people, we are fond of grouping under the heading "Facts and Figures."

In giving this information in its present form we are under the greatest obligation to Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, Mrs. Stowe's publishers, who, in addition to many other kindnesses shown us with the readiest, most delightful courtesy, have allowed us to use their own plates for Mrs. Stowe's portrait and the cut of the silver inkstand which are used as illustrations in this history.

From Mr. Richard Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, we have also received such invaluable assistance as has enabled us to give to the people of Connecticut the fullest, most accurate record in existence of all that relates to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

And yet, full as are the data given in the chapter devoted to the subject, it does not cover all the ground, as will be seen by the following extract from a recent letter from Mr. Garnett, in which he says: "We cannot claim to have a *complete* collection of translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Museum, although our collection is certainly extensive. I enclose a copied list of it, supplemented by information from other sources."

This list, prepared with great care by Mr. J. P. Anderson, clerk of the reading-room in the British Museum, to whom we owe especial thanks for a great service most freely and cordially given, will be found entire among the translations. The forty-two translations and editions which we were able to exhibit at the World's Fair, through the kindness of Mrs. Stowe and her family, were mainly presentation copies to Mrs. Stowe. The story of the autograph letters and inscriptions with the bits of history connected with each one would make a book of itself. A collection of the prefaces alone, as some one has already said, would make a remarkable contribution to literature. Take as a single instance the translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin into the

charming French of Madame Belloc, and the translation of that French into Dutch, with an introduction by George Sand. Translate the Dutch into the original English of Miss Ophelia, of St. Clair, and of Topsy, and the result would be a literary curiosity, to say the least.

Although nearly a half century has passed since Uncle Tom's Cabin was printed as a serial in the *National Era* in Washington, it is to-day one of the household books which generation after generation seems to read with the interest, if not with the intensity, of other days. When one of the best critics of our time speaks of its author as "the one American woman of this century whose fame is likely to outlast the memory of the generations immediately within the sphere of her influence," we feel justified in thinking that the last word has not yet been said about the book which created that fame.

France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and the Islands of the Sea, all joined in the celebration of the discovery of America. Almost without exception each of these had had translated into its own literature the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Probably if the contents of our single cabinet in the library of the Woman's Building had been distributed in that pathway of nations, the Midway Plaisance, every representative there might have seen, each in his own tongue, the tribute his country had paid to this foremost American woman of letters.

It was like the harp of a thousand strings. The keynote was struck in America, the vibrations reached in truth to Egypt and Mesopotamia and the uttermost parts of the earth. Civilized and barbarian, bond and free, alike felt its influence.

Upon reading the story of stereotyped plates duplicated and reduplicated, of printing-presses that were run day and night to satisfy the demand of the public, one cannot but feel,

even at this distance from the event, something of the stir which the book made at its birth.

Five thousand copies sold in one week! One hundred thousand copies sold in the first eight weeks after the book went to press! Thirteen different German editions within the first year! Eighteen different publishing houses striving to satisfy the demand! A million and a half copies sold on English soil alone! If we were dependent upon the barren testimony of figures to prove that this was, in truth, the story of the age, more widely read than any other of the century, we might safely leave them to speak for us.

With all his popularity and his familiarity with the plain people, even Dickens was not translated into the language of the North Britons. And yet one of the most charming translations in Mrs. Stowe's possession was a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in Welsh, with illustrations by George Cruikshank.

To one unfamiliar with the Welsh language, and therefore forced to stand speechless before the double-barreled spelling of its unutterable tongue, there seems to have been a touch of genius as well as of premeditation on the part of the publishers in securing so delightful a key as Cruikshank's illustrations to unlock the text for (we privately believe) even the native reader.

Without doubt the message of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the secret of its immediate popularity in America, possibly also the secret of its restricted sale in Portuguese and Russian, but its genius alone carried it round the world.

Answering in a remarkable degree to Sir Walter Besant's test of a great book "that it appeals to every age and all ages," we find, even in the first year of its publication, paper-covered editions issued in German to bring it within the reach of the poor class. Sixpenny and shilling editions were issued in English for the same purpose, and this at a time when cheap editions were comparatively unknown.

Five years after its first publication the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was given in a versified abridgment for the children of Hungary. Sixteen years after, an abridged edition for

children was printed in Sweden. An effort in other languages "to adapt it to the understanding of the youngest readers" tells its own story of how far it had entered into the literature of the people.

Forty years after its publication in America the attempt of a handful of people to re-read this story of their youth bore witness, in the faltering voice of the reader and the tear-stained faces of the listeners, that the secret of its power lay, not so much in the stress of the times in which it was written, as in the truth that the lights and shades of the lives it pictured were painted in the enduring "flesh tints of the heart."

It was a matter of course in making Uncle Tom's Cabin the principal attraction in their exhibit of literature that the Woman's Board of Connecticut should bring as many details as possible to the attention of the public.

Besides all that they could gather in relation to the book itself, enough of a purely personal character was given to satisfy the natural desire of the public to get a glimpse of what manner of woman this was, whose name, a household word for so many years, yet seemed so familiar, so much a part of the present that it might have been yesterday that her wonderful book was the talk of the world.

Besides the books within the cabinet, an open letter showed the fine, clear hand; an early portrait showed the strong, sweet face, and more than common beauty of Mrs. Stowe's young womanhood.

The famous silver inkstand, a token of English appreciation, was the only exhibition of the priceless treasures which the world had made the outward sign of reverence, admiration, and affection for Mrs. Stowe. A number of valuable autograph letters were incidentally a part of the collection, but of these the world of sight-seers were mainly in ignorance. They contented themselves with collecting the written description of the contents of the cabinet with such tireless industry that finally a strong leather case *chained* to the top of the cabinet was used to hold what proved by these means to be a permanent record.

Among the many letters kindly placed at our service by Mrs. Stowe's publishers we have chosen for reprint only enough to show once again that there was no life too busy, no life too sheltered to make way for the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Macaulay's first and second letters are given, and Canon Kingsley's appreciation of it through the tender eyes of his mother, the picture of the brotherhood of monks on their quiet island printing the story for themselves, the delightful touch about the "pagan blacks" with its unconscious emphasis of the difference between Western conviction and Eastern conversion, the forceful words of Frederika Bremer; the deeds, speaking louder than any words, of the slave-holding woman at the Court of Siam; Florence Nightingale's vivid picture of misery borne with greater fortitude, and pain forgotten as her wounded soldiers listened to sorrows greater than their own; the pen-portrait of himself given by brilliant, imaginative, critical, skeptical Heine, one of the world's masters of letters, coming at last, by his own confession, to the level of fervent, faithful, unlettered Uncle Tom, able, like him, to face the mystery of the hereafter only through simple faith in the tender mercies of a personal God. These are but single voices in the chorus.

Wherever we turn, however varying the conditions of life, the refrain is the same, always in that heart-searching minor which is our unconscious recognition of the common heritage of human suffering.

Dwelling as it must on the history of things exhibited, and the reasons for their selection, the tribute of deeds rather than words, of the printing-press and the translator rather than the voice of the people, has been given in this simple record prepared for the people of Mrs. Stowe's own State. Many of these had the privilege of knowing her well, and remember how completely she hid the woman of genius behind the devoted wife and mother, the sympathetic neighbor, and the faithful friend. Fortunate, indeed, is the country which can claim her for its own. Fortunate the association of women

who, in Mrs. Stowe's lifetime, were given such an opportunity to do her honor as was offered by the celebration of the discovery of the country of which she was so proud.

Since then she has gently closed the door of old age behind her, and entered into the radiant pathway of eternal youth, leaving her own works to praise her in the gates, and the children's children of the dusky race whom she befriended to rise up and call her blessed unto who can say how many generations!

In the circulars and appeals through which contributions were solicited, both for decoration and exhibit in the Woman's Building, we were assured that no effort would be spared to make that building and its contents a faithful representation of the greatest achievements of women. It was proposed to trace their footsteps from prehistoric times to the present. Only the most brilliant things they had accomplished were to be exhibited; "work of supreme excellence alone," whose acceptance would be equivalent to an award.

Forcibly emphasized as these conditions were in the beginning, and restrictive as they were meant to be, nevertheless Miss Elizabeth Sheldon's designs and scheme of color for the decoration of what was known as the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building were accepted without hesitation, both by our own board and by the judges for the Exposition. Nor were we alone in our appreciation of the great beauty and value of her work. A sister State also gave her designs the honor of first place and acceptance. That Miss Sheldon preferred to give the labor of all those difficult weeks as a free-will offering to her own State is but another example of the closeness of the tie which binds Connecticut people to each other and to their commonwealth.

Great as our anticipations were, the results of Miss Sheldon's work more than justified them. The courage, endurance, and strength of purpose which were necessary to bring about these results are but faintly shadowed in her report, which, happily, we are able to give in her own words. Full

appreciation of what it meant to be a pioneer in the early days of the White City, is only possible to those of her fellow-workers whose patriotism and enthusiasm were, like her own, of that sterling kind which double under difficulties. Happily, an international reputation was one of Miss Sheldon's rewards for the successful treatment of the Connecticut room.

The Connecticut room, reserved for the use of the Foreign Commissioners, held exhibits and objects of unusual interest to the public, among others the miniature mineral palace of gold, silver, and alabaster, given by the women of Colorado, the golden nail from Montana, and the jeweled hammer from Nebraska, all of which were used at the dedication ceremonies of the Woman's Building.

Confirming as this did their decision that it was better to encourage and further some one work of intrinsic value than to undertake a variety of small exhibits, the recollection of their small share in bringing about this result is one of the most gratifying memories of the Woman's Board.

The women of the National Commission had a very keen appreciation of the opportunity and responsibility placed in their hands when a government appropriation gave them a definite share in the success or failure of the Columbian Exposition. To many it seemed as if this golden opportunity was all that American women needed to show their ability and their strength. In their anxiety to make the contents of the Woman's Building reach the high-water mark of woman's attainment in every direction, it followed inevitably that in the methods of procedure decided upon in their first enthusiasm they should have failed to take into sufficient account the very real difficulties which lay thick in their way.

A World's Fair with the responsibilities of a Woman's Building upon its shoulders must deal with all sorts and conditions of women as well as men. Any rigid process of selection of things that were to be "the best of their kind" involved having competent judges for each variety of thing offered, capable in truth of discriminating with the nicest accuracy.

The parts in their minutest divisions must be worked upon with the most exacting attention to detail if the whole was to show only the highest achievements of women.

We of the State boards were counselled to let no foolish considerations of sentiment tempt us to lower the high standard set up in the rules and regulations made for our guidance. But, unfortunately, woman's work in directions suitable for exposition purposes lay principally in some half dozen out of the many lines in which she was asked to exhibit her progress. Almost at once the accumulation in these half dozen offered a good imitation of one of Nature's first laws, that of excess. Unhappily, there was no time to wait and imitate Nature's remedy as well in the survival of only the fit.

Contributions from every quarter of the globe, and representing every condition in life, came pouring in; offerings from the women of royal families in every country, and from the natives of India and Iceland; the lace of centuries ago from a queen's treasures, and the lace of yesterday from revived cottage industries; weavings in gold and silk from the Associated Artists in New York, and buffalo skins tanned by Indian women in the far West; Highland stockings and Shamrock table centers; altar cloths of exquisite embroidery and patchwork bedquilts with Scripture texts; beautiful carvings in wood and in ivory; plans and photographs of thoroughly good architecture; work in leather, in brass, stone, and marble; exquisite work in stained glass, the Rookwood pottery, and examples of the gold china, with its well-kept secret; pearls from Wisconsin; needle-work and embroidery from the whole world; contributions in the fine arts which could stand upon their merits anywhere; portraits of women famous in art, and letters, and philanthropy; statistics of every known charity, and of every educational movement; countless treasures of historical value — each and all of these things bore witness to the world-wide interest and enthusiasm which had been awakened and developed everywhere. It was impossible at that late day to separate that which was simply curious from that which was valuable; the

highest attainment possible in commonplace things from the high attainment which showed ability without any question of sex.

Immediate acceptance and installation were imperative if the exhibits were to be in readiness at the specified time. It followed that the rules and regulations had to be stretched to their utmost to find a happy medium between courtesy to the offerings of guests and justice to the offerings of earnest workers in our own country. The happiest solution of the difficulty lay in acting upon the suggestion of the Director-General, that the Woman's Building be made one of exhibits, open like the others to competition and award.

When this decision was reached it was too late for Connecticut women to profit by whatever advantages lay in the new order of things. Under the old order we had decided that, although the Board was willing to bear every expense for them, the benefit to be gained would not compensate self-supporting women for the loss of time involved in turning aside from their usual occupations to prepare work for exhibition only. For this reason, Connecticut women had but a small share in the exhibits in the Woman's Building outside the two departments of art and letters, to which women naturally seem to devote whatever leisure is left from the exactions of daily life, homemaking, education, charity, and philanthropy.

The arbitrary rule that exhibits in that building must represent only the work of women, shut out at once all that related to work in industrial lines where men and women must work together. The opportunities and duration of a World's Fair are not sufficient to justify the labor involved in separating and labeling the proportion of work done by each sex. The outcome could not fail to seem trivial. A single example will serve as an illustration of the difficulties which were to be met. In our own State an exhibit of silks prepared with great care and skill could not be exhibited in the Woman's Building because in the preparation of the dyes a man's help was necessary. As a natural result, there was no representation of in-

dustrial work from a State where thousands of women are employed side by side with men.

In many of the arts and sciences the restrictions were necessarily equally arbitrary. As a result, the mass of things seen did not fully represent the actual work which women, under the keen spur of competition, have learned to do well, but rather the things which grew into occupations from having been first taken up as a pastime in leisure hours, such as embroidery, lace-making, and decorative work of various kinds.

It is true that the Woman's Building presented to the casual observer an unfair example of woman's attainments. It did not accomplish what it promised; it could not accomplish what it hoped. Like a woman's life, it seemed to be full of things which did not count, necessary things, but absolutely valueless for purposes of dress parade. Here and there in art and science and invention one found the unusual. Two widely differing examples of woman's work in new directions lay, in the record of Kate Marsden's heroic work among the lepers and her 7,000 miles of travel in Siberia, and in Mrs. French Sheldon's exhibit of the outfit with which she crossed the Dark Continent. A woman, alone, at the head of five hundred men, she undertook an expedition which hitherto had tested the courage and cost the life of more than one brave man. Doing a man's work in a woman's way, she accomplished it without a single drop of bloodshed. Armor of cloth of gold and cuirasses of silver sequins, stuffs rivaling in hue the brilliant Tyrian purple of the ancients, amulets and beads and shining things of every kind were the weapons she used. One could imagine the Queen of Sheba making her formidable visits with such

"Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,"

and possibly Solomon in all his glory may have presented just such a spectacle to the children of the desert, but one cannot imagine a Livingston, a Gordon, or a Stanley attempting to cross Darkest Africa in such an array. Grace Darling's simple outfit for her deeds of heroism found its place among the boats

in the Transportation Building. Beyond her name there was nothing to separate it from other boats of its kind. She did a man's work in a man's way and with a man's weapons. They were glad to make room for her, and the life-saving service exists to-day as her lasting monument.

Among the world of sight-seers who crossed its threshold, the student alone could do justice to the Woman's Building. For him the statistics became eloquent in their story of the tremendous educational and preventive work which women are doing everywhere. The variety and abundance of appliances for nursing the sick, the records of the friendly hands stretched out in every direction toward the suffering, the poor, the prisoner, and the helpless show that Florence Nightingale, Dorothea Dix, and Elizabeth Fry have had followers and fellow-workers, who have multiplied as human need has grown, until we accept them as if they had always existed.

Some of the paintings in the Woman's Building may, as the critics claim, have lacked something in depth of feeling, but no one could charge that against the pictures, unconsciously presented on every side, of woman's work in the simple, homely, necessary things of everyday life.

For the hopeful ones who remembered the exceptional women who have now and then astonished and blessed the world, there was, until the end, a sort of faith that the unusual conditions for women, of which we heard more than we saw, would result in some new type of womanhood, as distinct and impressive, in its way, as the Golden Goddess of the Lagoons. But to those of us who were so old-fashioned as to believe that men and women had a fair start together in the garden of Eden, or wherever the cradle of the race was rocked, and who, consequently, felt that the entire Exposition was as true a picture of woman's advance in civilization as it was of man's, it was a great relief to feel that, apart from the developing power of responsibility, the World's Fair had left us very much as it found us, able still to think of the familiar figure of Patience on her monument as the only example of the sex who had been able to occupy successfully a lofty position with sus-

tained, even if unfeeling, cheerfulness. It would have been humiliating in the extreme to feel that, like America, we owed the discovery of our possibilities to Columbus — our only opportunity for real appreciation to a chance appropriation of Congress.

The statistics presented in the chapter devoted to that subject are not offered as the point of any moral; they cannot be said to even adorn the printed page when one compares them with the neat figures with which the modern zealous statistician slays his thousands, perhaps even his tens of thousands, when he really girds himself to bring confusion to the enemies of progress. And although there has been an occasional astronomer among womenkind, and also an occasional schoolmistress capable of teaching the multiplication table and the rule of three to the sterner sex in its youth, still no tradition is more firmly fixed among the unchangeables than the one declaring that "women have no head for figures."

Realizing our inherent limitations, therefore, we do not attempt to "deduce" anything; we are content to leave that to the second sight of the trained sociologist, for whose use this data was secured.

Looking over the list, one realizes that, for women as well as men, work is, in truth, the chief business of life. Counting the ownership of homes, one ventures to hope that the answer to Agur's prayer, "Neither poverty nor riches and food convenient for me," has been granted often enough to be the prevailing condition.

The large number of women employed in the usual avenues open to unskilled labor tells its own story, even to the general reader. For his benefit, too, the unusual has been selected from among the occupations of women.

"In other lines," says the circular. Considering "other lines" one forgets to be statistical and begins to be curious. He finds himself hoping that the woman who is a butcher simply keeps the shop, and knows nothing of the things, big and little, especially little, which are condemned to death. He wonders if the blacksmith is a widow, finding in the

shoeing of other people's horses the only way to cover the little feet that tramp in and out over her own doorstep; and the teamster! can she be a Yankee Tom Grogan carrying on her husband's work in the interest of the family and the neighborhood with a tender heart and a fearless courage, or is she some strong, hearty, farmer's daughter, accustomed to horses from her babyhood, gaining her first lessons when too young to know fear, and growing up with her four-footed friends so familiarly that to work in the world with them is but a natural step from her own father's dooryard! And then the two carpenters—what a long-sought opportunity for closets and rearranged building plans! But if such things continue what will become of the tradition that nails are much safer *on* a woman's fingers than *in* them? Surely, the foundations are being trifled with, even if they are not moved!

Remembering Bluebeard's favorite wife, one is not surprised at discovering feminine locksmiths, but somehow we had thought that Tubal Cain's descendants, those natural artificers in brass, *must* be of the masculine persuasion. And the bell-hangers! Can it be that in a State where family names and types show so little change there can have been handed down from generation to generation that love of bells which caused the first settlers to bring with them from Massachusetts the only bell in the country above Virginia, and that the music of that can have found expression in the occupations of the daughters when there were no longer sons to carry it on?

There is so much in the list to excite surprise that at first we find ourselves unconsciously occupying Dr. Johnson's attitude toward a woman's preaching. We do not ask if these things are done well in our astonishment that they are done at all. And yet, in this day of keen competition, when ability and not chivalry gives a woman her place, the fact that work which has a market value continues to be done by women is convincing proof that it is done well. But, however faithfully we may collect and collate statistics, we have yet to discover a method which will show the brave struggle, against

odds of sex and surroundings, which self-supporting women have made in their effort to take their places, upon merit alone, in new fields of the world's work. It takes courage of a high order to differ from the prevailing conditions. Isolation seems to be the price of the unusual, even outside of expositions.

Nothing at the World's Fair so fully emphasized the widening influence of modern education as the statistics showing the number of interests and occupations which women have added to the original three of housework, sewing, and teaching, which, for a time, seemed the natural order and extent of their accomplishments.

For women themselves to have taken the step from the summer term at the dame school of a hundred years ago to the yearly course at the college of the present time is to have stretched and hurried the processes of evolution to the snapping point, if we are to believe all we read in this progressive age. There is a grain of leaven, however, in the discovery that women were the first among English-speaking people to appreciate the value and benefits of education, even if they were incapable of receiving them in their own persons; and we find one of them founding the first college for men as early as the thirteenth century. Not a moment too soon, evidently, if the weaker sex were ever to have its chance, since it seems to have taken all these intervening centuries for men to learn and unlearn their physiology often enough to be at last convinced that probably Nature did not, after all, *intend* to make such a sweeping difference in the original gray matter of infants in arms. Baliol and Wadham colleges in Oxford, Clare, Pembroke, Queen's, Christ, and Sidney colleges in Cambridge, owed their existence to the English women of hundreds of years ago. That is something to remember when we are accepting gratefully from the men of our own times the opportunities of Vassar and Wellesley.

A faithful record of the means toward an end is the utmost that even the enthusiastic compiler of statistics can hope to attain. The record of the large number of helpful societies, of

every degree and kind, which women in Connecticut have established, and still maintain with surpassing ability, is powerless to show the fine spirit which lies behind them. That delightful phase of New England life which is known outside of large cities as neighborhood kindness, the ready hand, the keen sympathy, the deeds which come easier than words to a reticent people, this it is impossible to reproduce; no classification, however complete, can include it.

The Connecticut statistics, valuable as they were for the sociologist, show to the general public two things especially: One the tremendous amount of work done *by* women of the State in industrial lines. The other the tremendous amount of work done *for* women in social and educational lines. We discovered nothing in these statistics to prove that we were downtrodden or deprived of our natural rights. It is true that in some directions, teaching for instance, the influence of supply and demand makes the salaries of women far lower than the salaries of men. In this profession there is much keener competition than in any other which men and women share, but in uncrowded lines we found that women who were capable of doing a man's work received a man's wages. In industrial lines, at piece work, women often earned more than men. In educational matters our largest, most famous university has opened its doors to women for post-graduate studies with a hearty, ungrudging welcome.

The domestic relations of the Connecticut woman are as old-fashioned as those of the Roman matron. She, too, can both inherit and endow. She is her husband's equal in the home, and (tell it not in Gath) sometimes his superior. She is a recognized influence, uplifting and refining, heroic if necessary, patriotic always, accepting life as it presents itself, and men as they are. Largely of the type of whom Ian Mac-laren says, "If a woman will find his belongings, which he has scattered over three rooms and the hall, he invests her with many virtues, and if she packs his portmanteau he will associate her with St. Theresa. But if his hostess be inclined to

discuss problems with him he will receive her name with marked coldness; and if she follow up this trial with evil food, he will conceive a rooted dislike for her, and will flee her house. So simple is man! "

And so simple are we all, really; dependent at every point upon this same spirit of helpfulness which makes up the commonplace, wholesome, natural atmosphere of the home.

When we had collected and contributed the statistics asked of us, our work of preparing exhibits for the Woman's Building and the World's Fair was ended. We had tried to send whatever was characteristic of our State and people and times, rather than to marshal all our single exceptions. We could show nothing that was being done better than it had been done before, offer nothing which should make us an exception in the eyes of the world. We sent priceless pieces of silver, and so did Germany. We sent early portraits of famous women, and so did England. We sent treasures in lace, and so did Queen Margharetta of Italy. We sent valuable statistics, and so did the women of France.

In literature, Uncle Tom's Cabin was our shining example, and even that, we soon found, had been taken into the life and literature of every civilized country in the world. As a record, simply, and not as an example, our work must stand. Whatever merit it possessed lay in its simplicity, and in the singleness of purpose with which it went forward. A willing service, we sent nothing to Chicago that was half-hearted or incomplete.

It is quite true that for a time the extraordinary interest shown in the event by the outside world, and the stir of preparation in our own country, swept us along with a kind of fresh vigor which took all our fancies captive, and made us long for the splendid and covet the impossible with which to dazzle visiting nations; but, fortunately, the intervening months of hard, unremitting, detail work served to give us a truer sense of our own importance, and convinced us that even so praiseworthy a pursuit as national glory would prosper none the

worse for coming under "the restraining grace of common sense."

Our work of preparation and installation had ended without misfortune or mishap. The Men's Board had been willing to share a part of their appropriation, a few of their responsibilities, and all their festivities with us, from which it will be seen that the simple conditions of everyday life had prevailed even in Exposition matters.

Twice the united boards accompanied the governors and their staff to Chicago to be present on certain ceremonious occasions. Not that we needed to follow the suggestion of the Illinois senator who thought that the people of "the stable East," which means Connecticut, if it means anything, needed to take stated trips to Chicago to become "inoculated with unrestrained enthusiasm."

There were three occasions, at least, when we "had it" in the good old-fashioned way rampant before inoculation itself was dreamed of, and long before the economical advantages of the ounce of prevention over the pound of cure had caught the public ear.

The first time came when, standing in that wonderful building of manufactures and liberal arts, its forty acres all too small to hold the representatives who had come from everywhere to celebrate the discovery of this youngest nation, to rejoice in her rapid growth in the past and her splendid possibilities for the future, we realized something of what the old Hebrew prophets had seen in their visions, "the mighty host, the multitude whom no man could number."

There was something so magnetic in that impressive gathering of tens upon tens of thousands; an enthusiasm so widespread, so powerful, so contagious, that no one could face it unmoved. It stirred the soul, quickened the pulse, and made of every man a patriot and a musician at heart as he tried, with faltering voice, to join in the first verse of his national hymn.

The second occasion of unrestrained enthusiasm was cumulative. In accepting the invitation of Chicago to join in the dedication ceremonies at Jackson Park, Governor Bulkeley

felt that Connecticut should assist in a manner befitting a State which counted among its citizens descendants of not only the men who had helped settle the colonies, but also of those who had helped defend and maintain them for freedom and the future.

Therefore, although we did not furnish all the king's horses nor all the king's men for the celebration, we had enough of each in the mounted staff and the uniformed Guards to do honor to both our State and the occasion. The difficulties of precedence, and some other things, made the masters-of-ceremonies decide that as this was to be, finally, a strictly civic parade, anything so military as the Connecticut Foot Guards did not properly belong to it. Governor Bulkeley's reply was characteristic: "The Foot Guards are as much my escort as my staff are. They will go where I go. I brought them here for that purpose."

And go they did, winning round after round of applause on every side, and so universally that the next day they were offered the place of honor in the line, when such an ovation was again given them that the spectators from their own State felt, once more, that they would rather be born Connecticut Yankees than princes of the blood, and that, however severe and rock-ribbed her soil, however thrifty and commercial her interests, there was still that in a Connecticut inheritance which brought forth the very flower of manhood.

There was another moment of this occasion when we were compelled to agree that Chicago was, after all, the very birth-place of unrestrained enthusiasm. We had seen the magnificent promise of the coming Exposition; we had seen and listened to some of the best, and ablest, and most eloquent of the sons of a great nation, united in their desire to do her honor in the eyes of the outside world, which had, in turn, sent its best as representatives and sharers in the event. We had joined in the pomp and circumstance of the great reception and the magnificent ball, with its representatives of Pope and prelate and ambassadors from foreign courts, the brilliant robe of the cardinal and the purple cassock of the priest, the

jeweled court costumes of Eastern nations, and the scarlet coats in Her Majesty's service, shining resplendent beside the plain black of our own democratic rulers. The beauty of the White City and the inspiration of the occasion had called out all our enthusiasm; the orators had used up all our adjectives; the wonderful heart-stirring procession, in truth like an army with banners, had kindled afresh our patriotism, and won all our cheers, and now, at last, it was ended, and we were standing, silent, in the great hall of the Auditorium, filled to overflowing with governors and representatives and dignitaries of every kind, waiting, like ourselves, to turn their faces toward home, when, sudden as a bugle call, the strains of "Hail to the Chief" were played with such spirit and enthusiasm, followed by such an instantaneous and hearty burst of applause that every eye was turned, eager to find the occasion; and when we saw that it was the appearance of Connecticut's governor on the staircase, looking every inch a man, which is much more to the point in a republic than looking every inch a king, we may surely be forgiven for confiding to the unread privacy of a State report the fact that we would not have exchanged Connecticut as an abiding place, nor Bulkeley as a governor, for all that we saw at Chicago.

A year later the united boards were again asked to accompany the governor and his staff to Chicago, this time for the purpose of celebrating Connecticut Day in the State building, and again the women of the board were equal sharers in all the privileges of the occasion: in the special train, the comfortable rooms, the prompt arrival of their belongings, and front seats in the synagogue whenever there was occasion for them. True to their belief that all men were born free and equal, and all women were born a little more so, the men of the board had asked us to share as fully in the preparations for the celebration of the State day as we had already shared in the preparation of the State building for service.

In the reception given to the representatives and officials of other States, in the governor's reception, and again in the exercises of Connecticut Day, when a review of their year's

work was given in a short address, the Woman's Board was represented by their president. We had changed governors in the meantime, and also the distinguishing name of the governing policy in the State, but except for the daily press the Woman's Board would never have known it.

For unfailing courtesy, out of which grew wishes anticipated and privileges secured, and for a thousand thoughtful kindnesses, we were under the same obligations to Governor Morris and his staff that had made us grateful debtors to Governor Bulkeley and the members of his staff.

And when, that brilliant October day, we saw every approach to the small Connecticut building crowded for hours by people waiting to shake hands with the chief executive of the State which was their own, either by residence or through ancestry, anxious to share in the celebration, ready to applaud every word of appreciation, we did not need fine phrases nor the eloquence of the most brilliant orator to illustrate Connecticut's loyalty.

From every section hundreds came, eager to stand together on the spot which, in the midst of all this seeming splendor, represented home, and childhood, and the green hills of his youth to many a wanderer over the prairies, and deserts, and level stretches of the far West, many a settler who had never been able to get back to what he lovingly called "the old State." Watching the meeting of old friends, the speaking faces, the kindling eyes, the hand clasp, more eloquent than any words, one came to understand something of the spirit which builds up commonwealths and makes America a glory among the nations.

And when, daylight ended, the Exposition people took up the celebration, and the watching multitudes saw their State building, under the witchery of electricity, caught up into the heavens like the vision of Elijah's chariot of fire, then once more the ringing cheers straight from the heart taught us that unrestrained enthusiasm was not a borrowed product, but rather a Connecticut birthright, the seeds of which were sown in the cheerful endurance of the early privations and hard-

ships, and reaped in a loyalty and patriotism which made each descendant a joint owner in that invincible spirit which took for its motto "*Qui transtulit sustinet.*"

We did not need to be told by the press the next morning that Connecticut Day, with its multitude of visitors, outranked in numbers every other day at the Fair except Chicago's own; we already knew it.

When Connecticut Day was over, the official duties of the Woman's Board were practically ended; what remained to be done was entirely the work of the committees who, beginning early, were also to know the other extreme of finishing late; and so with permits already safe in hand for the speedy removal, at the close of the Fair, of whatever must be returned to our own State, we were at last free to follow Sidney Smith's advice and take short views of life.

That useful person, the statistician of the impossible, had been abroad computing that with but two minutes spent on each exhibit it would take a lifetime of thirty-two years to inspect the Columbian Exposition! With that in mind it was easy for people with even the most rigidly-trained New England consciences to give up trying to see anything improving, and left them free to vitalize their geography and compare notes with their fellow sufferers of a previous wet spring of preparation.

But alas! The prosperity of an American summer had changed these almost beyond recognition. The soft-eyed Egyptians, who had persistently sought out the windless and sunny side of the unfinished buildings in Cairo street, sitting for hours holding great boards of treacherous-seeming snakes, as unmoved as if St. Patrick himself sat at their elbows, had looked so desolate, so homesick, on first acquaintance, that we had forgiven them the bricks without straw on the spot, and felt like apologizing for our early enjoyment of the retributive plagues, and now we found them so brisk, so affluent, so patronizing even, that they no longer reminded us of the Pyramids and the Desert, of wandering Israelites and a mighty river,

lined with crocodiles and bulrushes and an occasional young prophet, and we left them where we found them, remorselessly restoring them to the orthodox disapproval of our earliest recollections. We had left the little Javanese building their houses with a rapidity that had a touch of the miraculous about it, row upon row of thatch put in place without tools of any kind, and with a dexterity and a silence which would have made us suspect hairpins if we could have associated anything so modern with them. We had pitied them, shivering in the bitter cold of those rainy spring days, and our hearts had ached for the young Javanese mother who had laid her first baby away in alien soil in that chill April twilight; and now we found them with a flourishing village, filled with streets, and bazars, and gay visitors, buying all manner of charming, foreign-looking things, still unwarmed, however, although familiar with the uses of electricity, keeping the bulbs well-hidden under their shawls for whatever heat lay in them. Patrons of the drama in their own right, they had set up a musical summons so soft, so mellow, so enticing in its sound, that their neighbors, who were forced to depend upon the heating clamor of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to attract their audiences must have felt themselves consuming with envy.

Little Malula, with her sweet baby voice, the only sweet thing in the Dahomey Village, had learned to say the one word "penny," in unmistakable and very fetching English, and the gentlemanly person from the far East had adopted citizen's clothes, and was not above telling fortunes, incidentally disclosing plans for immediate bigamy upon the part of the respected and unromantic head of the family.

The Ferris Wheel, with its impartial activity, filled more than ever our childish notion of the inside machinery of the mills of the gods, and even the reeds in the costumes of the South Sea Islanders seemed to shake with a more aggressive air, instead of being limp and apologetic after such a summer of activity.

Motley and blue serge were the only wear in the Plaisance, except when one came unexpectedly upon a familiar face, associated with flowing white and a turban which, under the swift development of that Chicago summer, had changed into the semblance of an American citizen with a "tailor begotten demeanor."

It had all changed, grown, developed, degenerated, and improved. But the delightful and obsequious ancients of the early days seemed to have taken to themselves modern manners, and a new commercial standpoint, and it was a relief to turn to the familiar brogue of the Irish village, there to get an object lesson in the mellowing influence of having had the Blarney Stone kissed by one's ancestors.

To those who were familiar from the first with the aims and preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition nothing was more remarkable than the rapid development of a national interest in the study of ethnology as embodied in the Midway Plaisance.

There were those who were so misguided as to look upon it, just at first, as a sort of foreign connection, not by blood happily, of the side-shows of the American circus, a place where the unusual, and the two-headed, the overgrown, and the undersized would feel at home and appreciated, but the magazines and the newspapers speedily set them right, and convinced them that here was the opportunity of a lifetime to receive all the benefits and none of the disadvantages of foreign travel, in homeopathic doses, to be sure, and not always through the medium of plenty of water, but nevertheless efficacious, and touching the spot. Remembering the dexterity with which some of these peoples from the uttermost parts of the earth developed that thrifty kind of vision called "an eye to the main chance," one felt as though the line in the hymn which described him as "the heathen in his blindness" must hereafter stand robbed of something of its descriptive force.

That they served their day, and, let us hope, their generation, as a part of the World's Fair, there can be no more doubt

than that nothing the foreign element offered was more interesting and numerous than the various types of American citizen from north and south, east and west, from every walk in life, and representing every known condition, who, as thirsty seekers after knowledge, helped fill to overflowing what a very learned article has called "the highly instructive villages of the Midway Plaisance."

For the outside world the Columbian Exposition closed October.30, 1893. Even the lightest, most careless of the pleasure-seekers left it with reluctant feet. It was given over to owners, and managers, and committees, who had endless treasures to look after, endless detail to meet and master.

Almost at once we went back to the primitive conditions, the Intra-Mural railway stopped, the lights went out, the shade of the Ancient Mariner could no longer have been seen in the beautiful waters of the electric fountain, the modern rival of the witches' oils, "Burnt green and blue and white." Columbus, coming to these shores, would not have had even the torch of the Indian woman, lighting her husband home, to serve as a beacon to the undiscovered country he was seeking.

It was startling to find how much of the wonderful charm of the Fair was made up of the people. The buildings were still there in all their magnificence, the exhibits were in many instances untouched, and yet we found ourselves unconsciously treading softly and speaking low in the sudden silence which had fallen upon it, as if we were, indeed, in the City of the Dead. That which but yesterday had been so instinct with life, sounding a note so triumphant that it seemed immortal, had suddenly sunk into the saddest of minors.

The spirit was gone, the pulse had stopped, the individuality was swept away, the summer was ended, and the autumn haze, the drifting fogs, the occasional sunlight, the swift drenching rains and the chill of approaching winter depressed one like the sudden close of a promising life.

The World's Fair was ended as far as that can end which has entered forever into the very life and spirit of a young,

vigorous, and appreciative people, giving them higher ideals, wider interests, a broader standard of beauty, and a truer knowledge of their own possibilities and of their own needs.

In closing this simple story of what the women of one State tried to do, and of how they succeeded, I must at last come from behind the friendly shelter of the editorial "we" long enough to confess that my only fitness for the task of chronicler lay in the fact that the detail of the work I have tried to describe passed through my hands, and, therefore, I have been able to write from knowledge, and also able to discover in that writing that historians must be born, and cannot be made by any such simple means as the holding of an official position.

To the members of the Board I have had the honor to represent, and for whose sakes this record has been presented, I frankly own that if after this lapse of time I have found memory gently inclined to "drop a fault and add a grace," I have not been too honest to take advantage of it, since this introduction is made up of recollections; and if, in the body of the report, any of them miss a detail which should have been set forth with mathematical precision, I beg that they will turn to the chapter on statistics, and, by realizing how many weary hours of work that represents, will feel inclined to forgive me at once for what would have been, in truth, but an unintentional oversight, and so once again give evidence of that willingness to

"Read between the written lines
The finer grace of unfulfilled designs,"

which has so many times in the past won my deepest gratitude, and made of the recollections of our work together a possession beyond the reach of words.

My warmest thanks are due to the members of the various committees for their unfailing support, and especially to Mrs. P. H. Ingalls and to Mrs. J. G. Gregory, for such untiring devotion to their work and such forgetfulness of self as made their service an inspiration and a delightful remembrance.

To Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Susan G. Cooke grateful thanks are due for valuable assistance.

To Professor W. H. Holmes of Washington for his generous permission to use the photographs from the National Museum for illustrations, and to Miss Frances B. Johnston, to whose ability and interest these illustrations are due, I am under great obligation for the opportunity to use a woman's work; and last and most grateful of all is the acknowledgment of my indebtedness to Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows for her literary skill, her invaluable help, and that generous encouragement which gave me the inspiration of a fresh auditor, and made it possible for me to tell once again this more than twice-told tale.

KATE BRANNON KNIGHT.

LAKEVILLE, CONNECTICUT, August, 1898.



FRANCES BENJ. JOHNSTON.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

CHAPTER I.

METHODS AND RESUMÉ OF WORK.

ORGANIZATION.

Upon the decision of the Congress of the United States that the World's Fair should be held in Chicago in 1893, a meeting of citizens was called at the Connecticut State Capitol February 22, 1892. It was voted that there should be a State representation at the Columbian Exposition, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars was subscribed for that purpose. A Board of Managers was organized, who recommended the appointment of a separate Board of Lady Managers from different sections of the State. In accordance with this request, a board of sixteen, with sixteen alternates, was appointed. The following formal announcement to each member was the occasion of the present writer's interest in this direction and the authority under which she worked.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, April 12, 1892.

Mrs. GEORGE H. KNIGHT, *Delegate*.

Mrs. GEORGE H. STOUGHTON, *Alternate*.

You have been appointed a member of the "Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut," for the World's Columbian Exposition, under the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held at the State Capitol, February 22, 1892. Mrs. George H. Stoughton of Thomaston has been selected as your alternate.

A meeting of the Board of Lady Managers and their alternates, for the purpose of organization, will be held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, April 19th, at one o'clock. You are requested to be present, and in the meantime please signify your acceptance of the appointment.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY,

Governor.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT.

*Managers.**Alternates.*

Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Mrs. Edwin H. Sears, Hartford.

President from April to Dec., 1892.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford.

Mrs. H. D. Smith, Plantsville.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.

Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Waterbury.

Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Treas., Mrs. Alton Farrel, Ansonia.
New Haven.

Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, Colchester.

Miss Anne H. Chappell, New London. Mrs. George P. Lathrop, New London.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Vice-Pres., April to December. Mrs. J. G. Gregory, Norwalk, Manager from January, 1893.

Miss Edith Jones, Westport.

Miss Clara Hurlburt, Westport.

Miss H. E. Brainard, Willimantic.

Miss Josephine Bingham, Windham.

Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam.

Miss May Bradford, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Stafford.

Mrs. A. P. Hammond, Rockville.

Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon.

Mrs. Charlotte Tinchier, Rockville.

Mrs. Elmer A. Hubbard, Higganum. Miss Gertrude Turner, Chester.

Mrs. Welthea A. Hammond, Portland. Mrs. L. C. Wilkins, Portland.

Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Winsted.

Mrs. John A. Buckingham, Watertown.

Mrs. George H. Knight, Sec'y, Lakeville. Mrs. Geo. H. Stoughton, Thomaston.

In accordance with the call of Governor Bulkeley, the newly-appointed Board of Lady Managers met at the State Capitol on the 19th of April, for the purpose of organization. By unanimous vote Mrs. Bulkeley was elected president and Mrs. Geo. H. Knight secretary.

Later, owing to the resignation of the president, vice-president, and a few of the members, certain changes were made necessary. In January, 1893, Mrs. Franklin Farrel was elected vice-president, and Mrs. George H. Knight president, who continued the work of secretary as well till the close of the Fair.

The following complete list of officers remained unchanged to the end:

President.

Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville.

Vice-President.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.

Treasurer.

Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven.

Secretary.

Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville.

Executive Committee.

Mrs. Geo. H. Knight, Lakeville. Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford.
Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven. Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.
Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon.

Auditing Committee.

Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Vernon. Mrs. J. H. Alvord, Winsted.
Mrs. Henry C. Morgan.

Furnishing Committee.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford. Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia.
Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, New Haven.

Exhibit Committee.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia. Mrs. J. H. Alvord, Winsted.
Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Stafford. Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam.
Miss H. E. Brainard, Willimantic. Miss A. H. Chappell, New London.
Miss Edith Jones, Westport. Mrs. Martha A. Hammond, Portland.

Subsequently, as the needs of the work developed, two additional committees were formed:

Committee on Literature.

Miss Anne H. Chappell. Mrs. J. G. Gregory.
Miss H. E. Brainard.

Sales Committee.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls. Mrs. J. G. Gregory.

Mrs. Gregory directed her time and tireless energy to the arrangement and publication of the "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women." Miss Chappell found, in turn, that the collection of books needed her constant service. Both were aided most efficiently by Miss Brainard and the different members of the Board.

The Sales Committee was appointed to dispose of the various articles remaining in the hands of the Board at the conclusion of the Exposition.

The following by-laws, modeled upon those governing the

National Commission, guided the transactions of the Board of Lady Managers:

ARTICLE I. At any authorized meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the State of Connecticut a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than five managers or alternates, when present, in place of their principals.

ARTICLE II. The alternate manager, in the absence of her principal, shall assume and perform the duties of the manager both as a member of the Board and as a member of any committee to which her principal may have been appointed.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as the Board shall from time to time deem necessary.

ARTICLE IV. The President shall preside over all the meetings of the Board, shall appoint all committees, and shall be, *ex officio*, member of all the committees. In the absence of the President and Vice-President shall perform her duties.

ARTICLE V. The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of each meeting of the Board, and have the custody of its documents and records.

ARTICLE VI. The Treasurer shall keep all the accounts of the Board, receive and disburse its funds upon proper vouchers, duly certified by the Auditing Committee, and shall, upon request of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut, submit a report of said expenditures.

ARTICLE VII. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, of which the Treasurer shall be one. Each of the Standing Committees to be represented on the Executive Board. The said committee, when the Board is not in session, shall have all the powers of the Board of Lady Managers. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and the committee may make such regulations for its own government and the exercise of its functions through the medium of such sub-committees as it may consider expedient, and shall direct all expenditures of the Board. The committee shall recommend to the Commission such employes and agents as may be necessary, and shall distinctly define the duties. They shall report fully all their transactions to the Board at its meetings. In case of any vacancy in the Committee, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President. In all

cases where Managers, who are members of the Executive Committee, are absent, their alternates are directed to represent them on the committee.

ARTICLE VIII. There shall be an Auditing Committee, consisting of three members, to whom shall be presented all bills contracted under authority of the Executive Committee, which, on their approval, shall be presented to the Treasurer for payment.

ARTICLE IX. In accordance with the request of the World's Fair Commissioners of this State, there shall be a Committee of three appointed from this Board as members of the committee having charge of the furnishing and decorating of the Connecticut State Building.

ARTICLE X. There shall be a Committee on Exhibits, consisting of eight members of this Board, to whom shall be submitted for approval all articles offered for competition or exhibit.

ARTICLE XI. The Managers and their Alternates from each county shall constitute a Committee for their respective counties, and it shall be their duty to awaken an interest in woman's work; to encourage its exhibition; and to promote in every way the object for which this Board was created.

ARTICLE XII. The traveling expenses of Managers or their Alternates, when in attendance upon meetings of this Board, or in the performance of duties authorized by this Board, shall be paid by the Treasurer on approval of the Auditing Committee.

CIRCULARS.

At the first meeting a committee of three was appointed to act with the general Building Committee, to have charge of the furnishing and decoration of the Connecticut House at Chicago. At a subsequent meeting, Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman was chosen to assist in collecting an exhibit of the work of Connecticut women. On the 17th of May, the following circular letters were sent broadcast throughout the State:

Dear Sir:—

The Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut for the World's Columbian Exposition desire to obtain immediately the names of women, residents of this State, who are skilled in wood carving.

They also wish the names of women who are particularly skillful in fancy work and domestic manufacture, and of such persons or corporations as employ female help largely, with the class of goods made.

Trusting that we may rely upon your assistance in obtaining this information,
I am, etc.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

The Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut for the World's Columbian Exposition desire that the State of Connecticut shall be creditably represented in the Woman's Department. I have been advised that you are skilled in.....

Please inform me whether you have or are willing to make any articles for exhibition at Chicago. A Committee of the Board of Lady Managers will examine all articles offered, and such as are accepted will be forwarded and placed on exhibition, without expense to the exhibitor.

An early reply will oblige, etc.

The following circular was issued by the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers, the rules being the same as those adopted by the National Board of Lady Managers:

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS
OF CONNECTICUT
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HARTFORD, Dec.....189 .

There has been a Committee of Experts appointed by the President of the Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut, whose duty is to make decision upon the merit of articles for which application for space is to be made in the Woman's Building; and no article will be installed by the Director of the Woman's Building which has not been approved by this Committee of Experts.

Specimens of paintings are to be sent to either Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, 210 Prospect Street, New Haven, or to Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, 186 Washington Street, Hartford. China painting to Miss Trowbridge, and needle-work to Mrs. Bulkeley.

Every applicant for space in the Woman's Building will have space assigned to her by the Secretary of the National Board of Lady Managers, if her article is marked of the first order of merit in its class. Articles of the second order of merit will, very often, be quite eligible to a place in the General Departments of the Exposition.

RULES.

IN FINE ARTS, copies will not be admitted.

IN EMBROIDERIES, only original designs will be admitted; stamped patterns will be strictly excluded.

IN THE LIBRARY, only books of scientific, historical, and literary value will be received.

MAGAZINES and press articles of the women writers of the State may be bound together, making a State volume.

IN PATENTS, only drawings and photographs will be allowed, except in rare cases of peculiar value, when working models will be admitted.

The exhibitor must be the manufacturer or the producer of the article exhibited, except in the case of the loan and retrospective exhibit.

FINANCE.

To meet the expenses of the women's work an appropriation was asked for from the Connecticut fund. The sum of five thousand dollars, afterward increased to seven thousand dollars, was granted, which was used for the following purposes: For decorating and furnishing the Connecticut Room in the Woman's Building; for exhibit of literature, including the publication of Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women; for assuming the entire expense of all the Connecticut women making exhibits in the World's Fair; for such carved panels as were not gifts in the Women's Building; for the collection of statistics and the general expenses of the Board in carrying on their work as managers.

Early in May, 1892, the Board voted to raise a guaranty fund of three hundred dollars for the children's Building at the Fair. Of this amount two hundred and twenty-six dollars was secured by the direct efforts of some of the managers, the remaining seventy-four dollars only being drawn from the fund at their disposal.

Before distributing the volume containing the selections from the writings of Connecticut women to the State libraries of the country, one hundred and sixty-seven copies were sold, and the proceeds used toward meeting the cost of publication.

EXHIBITS.

Among the exhibits of women's work were paintings in oils and water-colors, china painting, designing in silver, needlework, designs for wall-papers, and photography.

INVENTIONS.

But one invention was exhibited under the auspices of the Board, viz.: a new and remarkable departure in machine embroidery and art work. Color, design, and execution won instant recognition upon inspection, although an endless amount of correspondence and effort had to be expended because of the rule forbidding acceptance of machine work. Placed side by

side with hand work of the highest order this won a medal. Designer and exhibitor, Mrs. Isabel Butler, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

DECORATIONS.

Six carved panels of wood were contributed and used in the decoration of the library of the Woman's Building.

Three large frames, containing portraits of child life, artist, Mrs. Marie H. Kendall, Norfolk, Connecticut. One room, known as the Connecticut Room, in the Woman's Building, artist and designer, Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, New Haven, Connecticut; medals were awarded in both instances.

STATISTICS.

A record of ninety-seven (97) clubs and societies of women was furnished, representing literature, science, philanthropy, etc. The names of one hundred and forty women following the profession of journalism were sent the Committee on Journalism at headquarters. Statistics bearing upon the relations of women to labor were also collected and sent, with photographs, to Chicago.

LITERATURE.

One hundred and three women, natives of Connecticut, were represented in the exhibit of literature, fifty as writers of short stories in the book published by the Board. About two hundred and fifty books, including the translations loaned by Mrs. Stowe, were contributed to the Woman's Library.

THE HARRIET BEECHER STOWE COLLECTION.

A complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works and forty-two translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were exhibited, details of which are given in another chapter.

THE BOARD BOOK.

In the chapter upon Literature will be found a full account of the collecting of short stories, poems, and essays in a memorial volume, of which 500 copies only were printed.



CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

THE CONNECTICUT HOUSE.

While not strictly an exhibit in the sense in which the word is used in the preceding items, the Connecticut House was an exhibit of woman's work, and, in a measure, of the early history of the State. An entire chapter in this report is devoted to the subject.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONNECTICUT HOUSE.

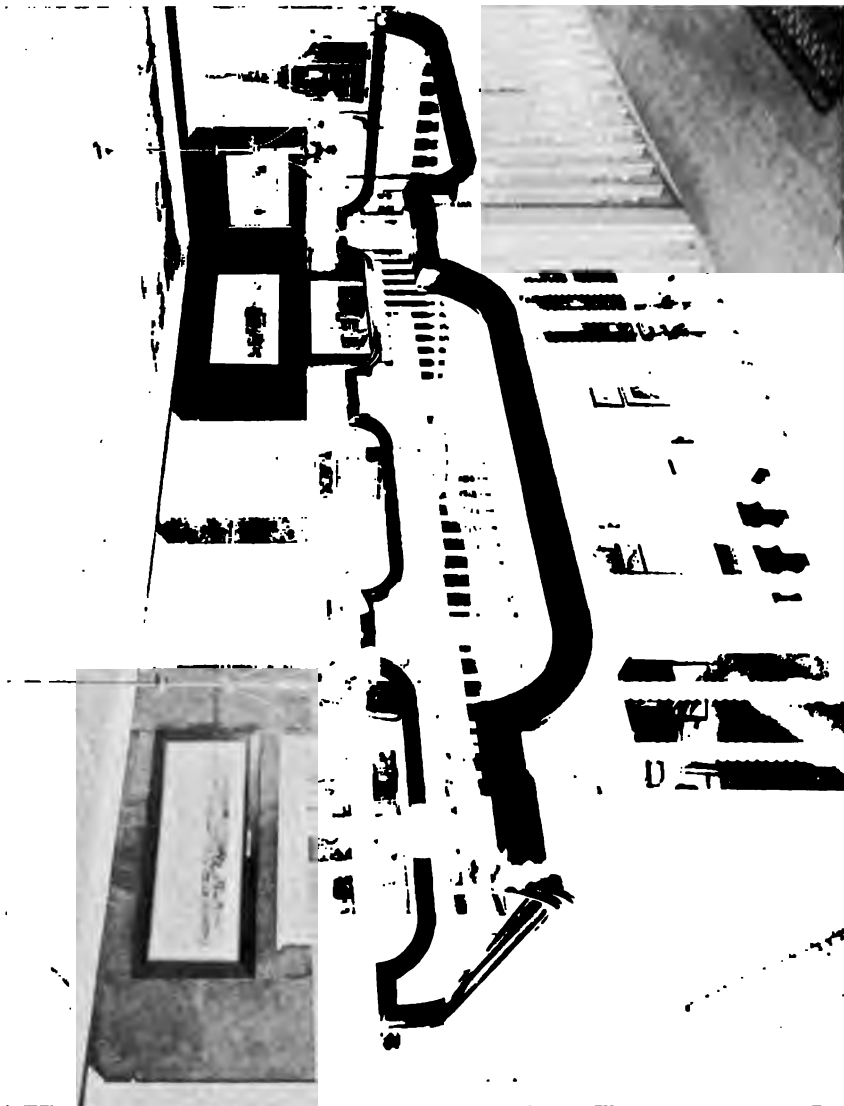
"At a meeting of the Building Committee of the Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers with the Furnishing Committee from the Ladies' Board, held at the State Capitol, Hartford, Feb. 1, 1893, there were present D. M. Reed, C. M. Jarvis, Geo. H. Day, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Farrel, and Miss Trowbridge.

Voted — That the Furnishing Committee be given full power to decorate and furnish the State Building at Chicago." — *Extract from minutes of special meeting called by Hon. D. M. Reed.*

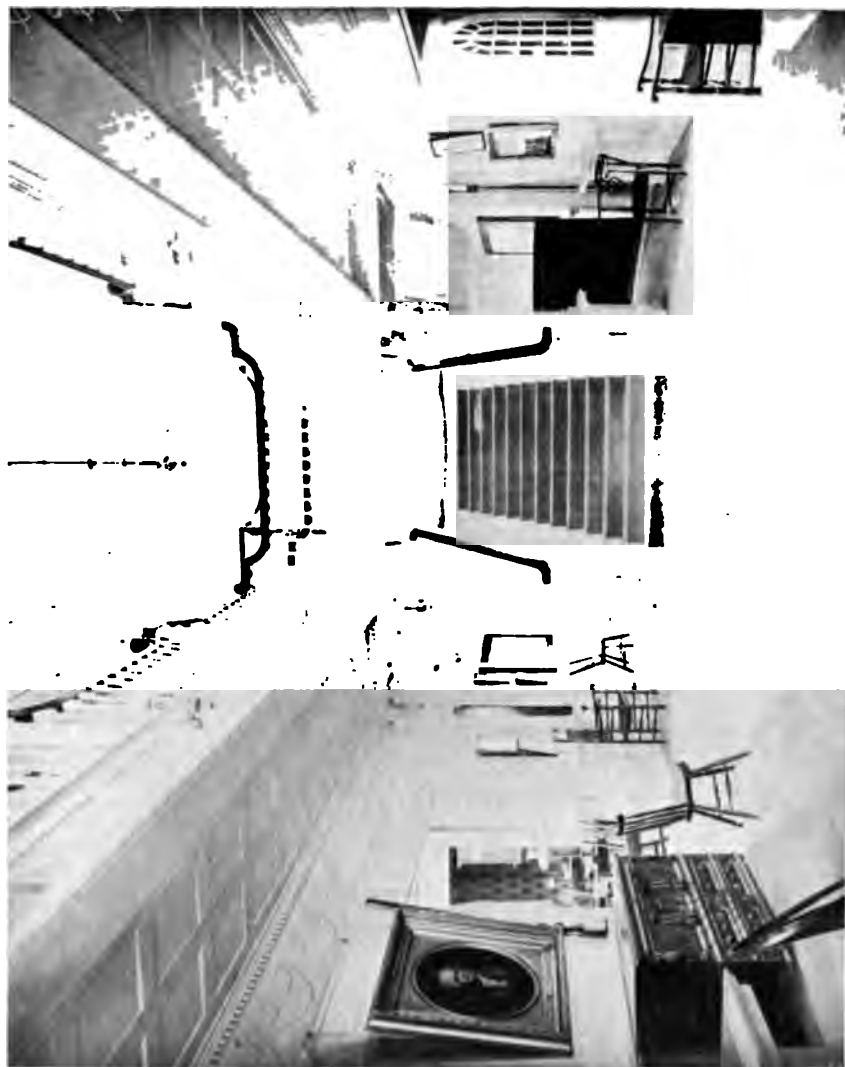
The formal adoption of this resolution placed the Connecticut House, fresh from the builders, in the hands of the Furnishing Committee of the Woman's Board of Managers. Our decision to make it Colonial in character, as nearly as possible, or, failing that, to have it represent a house of a date not later than the time of the Revolution, collecting from Connecticut homes the necessary furniture, gave us a working plan that would have been delightful to carry out in the spring or summer, but which, in February and March, at the end of an unusually rigorous New England winter, proved difficult beyond belief. It was not easy, in the face of biting winds, drifted roads, and unaccommodating time-tables, to keep one's State pride always well to the front, to feel warmed and fed, as well as morally supported, by the consciousness of a self-imposed task well done; but it is worthy of note that never in a single instance, in making a report, were the difficulties encountered made prominent. Each member of the committee and of the Board — for we were all pressed into service more or less — dwelt with enthusiasm upon any success which followed the quest for that which was historically suitable for the furnishing of the State Building.

The old Connecticut spirit, which makes it easier to invent an article than to hunt for its substitute, could not be made





UPPER HALL IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.



MAIN HALL, CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

useful in our search. What we desired above all else, was the original, with as much history and beauty, in addition, as possible.

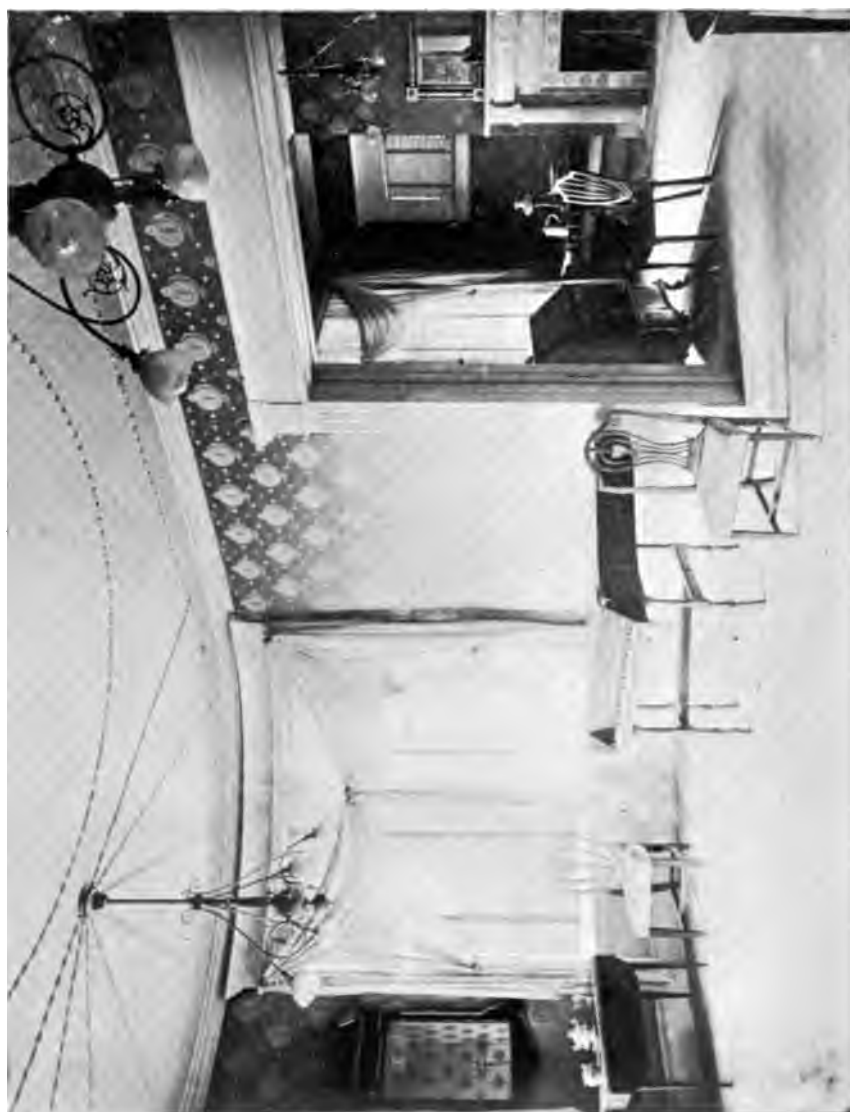
The just criticism upon the Connecticut House, on its completion, that there was but little in it, was but a proof of its faithfulness in detail to tradition. The handful of settlers who, following "the strong bent of their spirits," left the Massachusetts Colony because religion was literally an essential part of their daily walk and conversation — administering even their justice with "the rule of righteousness" — were made of the stuff which values character and men above mere things. Life was at its simplest in Connecticut long after the other Colonists had had time to recover from the exaltation of the pioneer and to replace bareness and privation with comfort and even a semblance of luxury. While the purpose of the building — to serve as a State house — compelled us to link the present closely with the past, yet in the severity and simplicity which we preserved wherever we could, we were but following our model.

The loans made to the committee for the Connecticut House carried one back in many instances to the early history of our State. That they represented but a small part of the historical furniture in daily use in many homes throughout the commonwealth, is a matter of course. It requires a certain amount of sturdy State pride to trust one's most cherished possessions to any committee, however well known, even for so worthy an object. We could not legally insure the articles for their full value, even in dollars and cents. No return could have compensated for their injury or destruction. We did what we could when we gave a receipt for every article that came to us. The various articles were brought together in Hartford from different parts of the State. Each was accurately numbered, packed by experts, and carefully guarded at the Capitol till their removal to Chicago. They were then sent under faithful guardianship the entire distance, and responsible persons awaited the arrival of the express car

at Chicago. Besides having the careful supervision of the most faithful Commissioner that any State or Exposition ever had or can have, we secured New England care-takers, who daily looked after the safety of these things.

To give the personal experience of the House-Furnishing Committee would be to recite the history of every committee which brought patient, earnest, vigorous purpose into its work. It was wearing, and, at times, it seemed thankless and endless, but, under the direction of Mrs. Mary B. Ingalls, as chairman, aided most efficiently by Miss Trowbridge and Mrs. Franklin Farrel, it was conducted with such method, precision, and dispatch as to prove anew the truth of the Spanish proverb, "Three working together are equal to six."

When the express car, with its precious freight, reached Chicago, the Building Committee, together with the counsel for the Board, Hon. Morris W. Seymour, and the Furnishing Committee, were on hand to decide upon the work of the builders and decorators, and to do their utmost to comply with the requirement that all State buildings should be in readiness for the general public by the first of May, 1893. It took a great deal of faith, backed by a tremendous amount of work, to believe that anything could ever be really ready at that date. Everything was in a chaotic condition. An unusually wet, backward spring brought constant wind and rain, followed by fog and a depth of mud, which seemed to possess to an alarming degree the Chicago quality of surpassing anything of the kind hitherto seen. There was no food to be had within the Exposition grounds; hotels and restaurants were a long distance away. No fire, no light but candles permitted, no carriages allowed, no intra-mural railway to take their places, no rolling-chairs, with accommodating guides, who knew just where one wished to go, and a short-cut to it if one was in a hurry to traverse this place of magnificent distances — none of these things; neither was there discontent. If any one of the committee felt like quoting Touchstone when he ventured to leave the known for the untried: "Ay, now am I in Arden:



PARLORS IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

the more fool I; when I was at home, I was in a better place; but travelers must be content," it was only in the secrecy of his own mind. We were travelers, gathered together for a specific work, and we were content. All that is left now of those dreary, chaotic, hard-working, foundation-laying April days in Chicago is a tender memory of the fellowship and friendship which must always grow out of working together for a common purpose, with no thought of personal gain.

Almost at once we were compelled to make a rule forbidding the acceptance of any modern article for use in the Connecticut Building. It would have been impossible to discriminate in favor of any one of the liberal offers of things which by any chance could be placed in such a building. The one item of pianos alone will serve as an illustration. The acceptance of one would have shown favoritism of a high order. To have accepted all would have been to make the State Building an exhibit of pianos. We were grateful for every evidence of interest, but justice to all demanded the same answer to each. Wherever place could be found for them upon the limited wall-space, the water-colors, so kindly presented, were hung. Especially grateful were we for the magnificent painting of the historic Charter Oak, so generously loaned to us by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge now of New York, to beautify the walls of the building erected by her native State. Of great interest also was the portrait of Israel Putnam, courteously lent by Hon. Luzon B. Morris, from the Governor's room in the Capitol at Hartford. Beside the portrait was Putnam's gun, used at the traditional wolf-hunt. The decision and energy in the painted likeness made it easy to believe in the authenticity of his famous letter to Governor Tryon in the days of the Revolution:

"SIR:—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and you may rest assured, Sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR TRYON.

P. S.—Afternoon. *He is hanged.*"

The Connecticut House is familiar to many people of the State, either from having seen the building itself, or photographs of it. That the public spirit of Connecticut men was great enough to move the building bodily from Chicago and re-erect it in New Haven for historic purposes shows the union of sentiment with thriftiness that is a marked characteristic of our people.

The house, in a general way, was modeled after an old colonial residence. Instead of being covered with "staff," which formed the outer covering of many buildings on the grounds, it was a substantial wooden house, clapboarded and painted yellow, with white trimmings and green blinds. A wide piazza extended across the front and down each side to the projecting semicircular windows of the dining-room on the right and the "keeping-room" on the left. Above the front doors, on the elliptical transom, was the word "Connecticut," each letter occupying one pane.

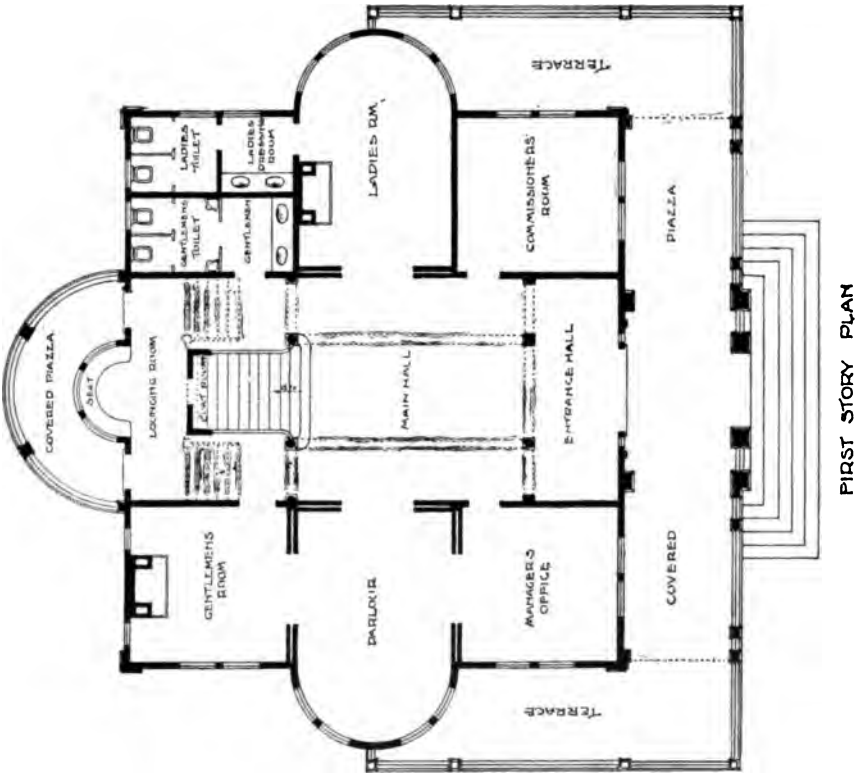
The hall, running the whole length of the house, was 22 feet wide and about 20 high. A broad flight of stairs opposite the entrance led up to a landing, from which on either side short flights joined the gallery.

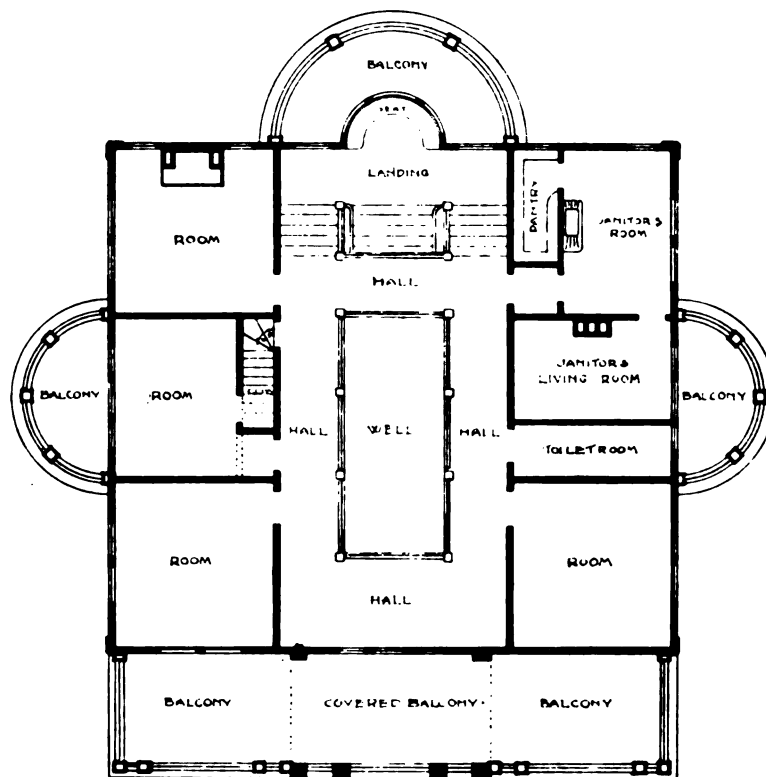
The ground plan of the beautiful house, kindly contributed by the architect, will give a still better idea of this hospitable home, beneath whose portals throngs of Connecticut men, women, and children went and came for six long months.

As will be seen from reference to the resolution at the head of this chapter, the final decision in all matters relating to the interior decoration of the House was left with the Furnishing Committee. Early in the work of the Board the Ripley Brothers of Hartford volunteered their services in the interest of the State. Their standing as decorators made any doubt of their ability impossible, and, after looking at their designs and color schemes, the committee felt that it was fortunate indeed in securing such intelligent, painstaking service. They brought not only careful study and artistic skill, but also that most important of all things in the belated, hurried, exorbitant conditions existing in Chicago, the executive ability to



CONNECTICUT HOUSE.





SECOND STORY PLAN



hold their workmen and to fulfill their contract with us. Their undertaking was carried out in the face of great difficulty, and they well earned the gratitude not only of the committee, but of the general public. A description of the design and coloring used will be of interest to those who have not had the good fortune to see the House. We are to be congratulated in having the details to present in the words of the decorators.

THE SCHEME OF DECORATION.

BY LOUIS W. RIPLEY.

The controlling idea in the decoration of the building was that it should represent as nearly as possible the finest class of work used in the Colonial Mansion. As a matter of State pride, it was thought proper to use only such material as was manufactured in Connecticut.

The Lower Hall was paneled in wood throughout, except a narrow frieze, which was of relief. The Upper Hall was wainscoted with panels of lincrusta walton, the walls above being covered with squares of leather tanned by Messrs. Geo. Dudley & Son of Winsted. These were separated by rows of nails made by Turner & Seymour of Torrington. The ceiling of this hall, which extended through the entire length of the building, was finished in large panels frescoed in yellow and brown. There were three rooms on the second floor which were open to the public. These were done in fresco, two of them being reproductions of rooms in historic Connecticut houses. Both of these houses are said to have claimed Washington as a guest, and he is said to have occupied the very rooms from which the decoration was copied, and which have remained unchanged to this day. The first is the "northwest room" of the Gov. Ellsworth homestead at Windsor. In this room rows of red and black figures were frescoed on a gray ground.

The reception-room was finished with a wainscoting, frieze, and ceiling in lincrusta walton, contributed by the manufacturers, Fr. Beck & Co. of Stamford. This room was colored in soft yellows, gold, and white.

The walls of the two parlors were hung with a heavy satin damask, manufactured and contributed by Messrs. Cheney Bros. of So. Manchester; one was finished in pink and green, the other in green and gold. The ceilings in these, as in the two remaining rooms on the lower floor, were ornamented with modeled relief of the sort introduced by the English in the eighteenth century. The library scheme was similar to that of the reception-room except for color and material.

The wainscoting had the effect of illuminated leather, while the frieze and paneled ceiling was of the plastic relief. The coloring

of this room was very appropriate for Connecticut,—a tobacco brown. The dining-room walls were colored a plain yellow, their decoration consisting of an ornamental shelf supporting a collection of ancient china in blue and white. The ornament on the ceiling was of soft shaded pinks.

The second room was a reproduction of the "front chamber" of the old Wells house at Wethersfield. Here the walls were covered with an immense foliage pattern in two shades of maroon. The design is so large that there is only one repetition of the pattern between the floor and ceiling.

The remaining room was ornamented with a simple design in oak foliage on a light green ground. This was called the Charter Oak room. The woodwork throughout the house was finished in white enamel. The entire lower floor was laid in oak parquet.

LIST OF ARTICLES LENT FOR CONNECTICUT HOUSE

With names of Owners and Lenders.

Portrait of Governor Buckingham, the war governor of Connecticut during the Civil War.

Mrs. Eliza Buckingham Aiken, Norwich, Conn.

Candlestick, 100 years old. Mr. James Bascom, Bristol, Conn.

One sugar bowl with cover, one pitcher, one teapot with cover, five cups, three saucers, one silver spoon, one silver pin, two silver link sleeve-buttons, one pair gold earrings.

Miss Bessie B. Beach, Branford, Conn.

Old New England settle. Owners, descendants of Gov. Treat.

Dr. George L. Beardsley, Birmingham, Conn.

A pair of bellows owned and used by the poet "Fitz Greene Halleck" of Gullford, Conn., about seventy-five years old.

Clifford F. Bishop, Gullford, Conn.

Table, sampler (1795), old candlesticks.

Miss Lucy A. Camp, Bristol, Conn.

Cut glass tumbler, once the property of General Jedediah Huntington. The glass is about six inches high, handsomely cut with the initials "A. J. H." standing for Anne and Jedediah Huntington, one of a wedding gift of six from George Washington.

"General Huntington was a native of Norwich, Conn., born in 1743. He was colonel of one of the regiments organized in Connecticut in 1775, afterwards commanding a state battalion. He continued in active service during the whole war, at the close of which he had the rank of brigadier-general. For a time he acted as aid-de-camp to General Washington, who reposed in him unlimited con-



DINING ROOM IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

fidence and continued his friendship and correspondence with him to the close of his life. . . . His life was marked by integrity, piety, and benevolence."

Miss Anne Huntington Chappell, New London, Conn.

Old oaken chest, brought to America in 1682 by Thomas Robinson. Miss Anna H. Chittenden, Guilford, Conn.

Portrait of General Israel Putnam. State of Connecticut.

One fan, brought from China as a wedding present to Anne Mills of Fairfield.

Full length silhouette of Roswell Judson of Stratford, Conn., who delivered the first Hebrew Oration at Yale, class of 1787.

Mrs. Rebecca Gold Cornell, Guilford, Conn.

One piece of needle-work. Mrs. Wilbur F. Day, New Haven.

Chair from room occupied by Washington at Chief Justice Ellsworth's during his visit in 1789.

Mrs. Frederick Ellsworth, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Rare old hautbois, tall old clock.

Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, Conn.

One pair of embroidered stick-heeled slippers of 1790, one pair of sandals. Chas. B. Gilbert, New Haven, Conn.

Bottle containing acorn from the Charter Oak, breastpin, carved from the Charter Oak, old fan, old tile.

Mrs. Horace Goodwin, Boston, Mass.

Silk waistcoat, linen lawn stock with silver buckle, one pitcher. The silk waistcoat and silver buckles were worn by Willis Elliot at his marriage, 1763. He was a lineal descendant of John Elliot, the Apostle to the Indians. Mrs. Charlotte Gregory, Guilford, Conn.

Chair embroidered by Eunice Williams, sister of William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. J. G. Gregory, Norwalk, Conn.

Old paper money in frame.

Mrs. J. S. Griffing, New Haven, Conn.

Pewter platter brought from England in 1735, name of maker, Clarke, stamped with die on the reverse.

Clarence A. Hammond, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chair, part of Miss Wealthy Haskell's outfit at her marriage to Levi Hayden, 1800. Jabez H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Jedediah Huntington.

Mrs. Alfred Hebard, Red Oak, Iowa.

Three "Fiddle-Back" chairs made in England, over 150 years old, one glass bottle painted, one painted tumbler, one blue gravy

dish, one large blue ewer, two blue plates, one blue bowl with handles, one bowl with decoration of wreath of leaves, two pottery dogs, one bronze-colored pottery pitcher, two small colored prints in black frames. Mary L. Hubbard, Guilford, Conn.

One teapot and cover (brown landscape decoration), one creamer, one sugar bowl and cover, one bowl, two small blue platters, one small blue cup plate, 100 years old at least.

Miss Kate E. Hunt, Guilford, Conn.

Old pewter, two chairs, silhouettes, 90 years old at least, of Samuel and Phoebe (Billings) Eldredge.

Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford, Conn.

Framed letter written by Nellie Custus, framed invitation from Gen. Merean, blue Nankin plates.

Mrs. C. R. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Two old pictures in black frames, two blue teapots with covers, one white teapot with cover, blue and yellow decoration, one blue sugar bowl with cover, one blue and white pitcher, one double jug, three large blue plates, one large lavender plate, three blue plates, four blue cup plates, seven cups and saucers.

Miss Justine R. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Two bowls with covers, one plate, four cups and saucers, one glass candlestick, one embroidered collar, embroidered yoke and undersleeves, 100 years old at least.

Mrs. Eleanor Harrison Isbell, Branford, Conn.

Ring. Edith Jones, Westport, Conn.

Brass and copper warming-pan, 1779, old Windsor chair, made and owned by the first Pastor of Cumington, 1762, antique dining-table, 1778 to 1800. Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville, Conn.

One quilt, one crib spread.

Mrs. Jane Leavenworth, New Haven, Conn.

Old carved high poster. Originally owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Lezure. Dr. C. P. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn.

Two ivorytypes in cases, one chair cover.

Mrs. W. W. Low, New Haven, Conn.

One Windsor chair, one pair shovel and tongs, one stomacher, two lace fichus, two chairs, seventeen pieces knotted fringe, colonial; once belonging to the Tottens, an old Tory family.

Mrs. McMaster, New Haven, Conn.

Andirons. Original owner, Anna Warner Bailey, better known as "Mother Bailey."

Mrs. Adriana Smith Marsh, New London, Conn.



WINDSOR ROOM, CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.



Anna Warren Bailey was famous in Revolutionary history for her patriotic spirit and for brave and heroic acts during the Revolution and during the war of 1812.

Scales and weights for medicines, used about 150 years ago by Dr. Gideon Welles, who practiced in Canterbury and Plainfield, and owned by daughter of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, who served in the

Pewter platter, embroidered linen bedspread, 140 years old.

Mrs. Frederick Miles, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Rare old Chippendale furniture (brought from England 1771, and owned by daughter of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, who served in the French and Indian wars and at Bunker Hill), including bookcase, sideboard, inlaid table, six chairs, and four-post bed, plate warmer, one sampler framed, three mirrors, green pitcher, lilac Wedgewood pitcher, Lowestoft gravy bowl, blue serving platter, silver bread tray, hot water plate, three Lowestoft plates, Lowestoft meat platter and strainer, two cut-glass decanters, brass knocker, copper urn, pitcher.

Mrs. Charles Clayton Monson, New Haven, Conn.

Quaint old clock made by Ephraim Downs, candle-stand, more than 100 years old. Formerly owned by Phoebe Wilcox.

Mrs. D. Adelaide Morgan, Bristol, Conn.

Windsor chair, 1795, made at first chair factory established in America. Adrian James Muzzy, Bristol, Conn.

"Bridal chest," between 250 and 300 years old.

Mrs. Martha Brewster Newell, Bristol, Conn.

(Direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower.)

Antique glass vase. Mrs. Eliza P. Noyes, Stonington, Conn.

Small tip-table of Revolutionary date, from original owner, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, owned and loaned by descendant. Astral lamp.

Miss Harriet Smith Olmstead, New Haven, Conn.

One cup and saucer, one plate, one green vell, one lace fichu, two lace collars, one embroidered collar, one lace neckerchief, one lace shoulder cape. Colonial times.

Mrs. James B. Palmer, Branford, Conn.

Old mirror. Mrs. Ellen Lewis Peck, Bristol, Conn.

Study chair of Rev. Samuel Newell, the famous "Parson Newell," 1747. Epaphroditus Peck, Bristol, Conn.

(There is a cut of Parson Newell's chair with many other articles in the Memorial History of Hartford County, vol. 2, in the article "Bristol.")

Old curtains, with Lord Nelson's victory, the Battle of the Nile, mahogany dressing-table, 100 years old, old mirror, china vases, etc.

Miss Harriet E. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

Concerning the curtains, a lady over eighty years of age writes as follows: "The curtains 'Lord Nelson's victory, or the Battle of the Nile,' have been in our family more than a hundred years, purchased by one of my relatives in London soon after the victory. My ancestors were sons and daughters of the Revolution. My mother had a brother killed early in the war. He was a member of Yale College. The College-president, professors, and all the students had to enter the army. My mother also had an uncle killed in the street. He had his tongue cut out because he would not speak—he was deaf and dumb!" H. E. P.

Portrait of Sampson Occum, 200 years old. The first Indian clergyman in Connecticut. Old book by Nancy Maria Hyde and Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

Katherine King Pettit, Norwich, Conn.

Chair belonging to daughter of Jacob Sargeant of Hartford, a Revolutionary soldier. Supposed to have belonged to the outfit of Miss Nancy Sargeant about 1810.

Miss Olivia Pierson, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Astral lamp for whale oil, old mahogany chair, 145 years old, weight 16 pounds, original owner, Enos Alling.

Miss Harriet A. B. Punderson, New Haven, Conn.

"The mahogany chair was one of six owned by my mother. It descended to her from her grandmother's brother, Enos Alling, who was born April 19, 1719. He was a graduate of Yale College, a member of the legislature, and for many years clerk and warden of Trinity Church, which he was so active in establishing and sustaining as to receive the sobriquet of 'Bishop Alling.' He was a merchant and a man of wealth. The following incident connected with Uncle Alling was related by my mother. Uncle was sitting in his library one day during the invasion of New Haven by the British army in the war of the Revolution, dressed in the fashion of 'ye olden time,' with short breeches and silver knee-buckles, when a British soldier came in and demanded his knee-buckles, which Uncle Alling refused to give to him. The man exclaimed: 'I will kill you if you don't give them to me.' Just at that moment one of his slave women (this was in the time when slavery was tolerated in Connecticut) coming in heard the threat and going to the door she saw a British officer passing. She said to him, 'One of your men is going to kill my master, and he is a good man.' The officer entered the house and the man went out very fast. Uncle Alling in relating the circumstances afterwards, said, 'I should have died as the fool dieth but I would not give him my knee-buckles.'"

H. A. B. P.





BEDROOM IN CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.



An "Old Deed of the 28th lot of the Township of Canaan, County of Litchfield and Colony of Connecticut, in New England." Conveyed by Charles Burrall to Samuel Robbins, both of Canaan.

This deed is dated "The 5th day of June, in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George ye 2nd. by ye Grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. Annoque Domini 1742."

This land is still in the possession of the Robbins family.

Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

A "Bill of Sale," from Caleb and Samuel Turner, of Hartford, to Samuel Robbins of Canaan, of "one negro man named Bello, aged 18 or 19 years," for the "sum of Sixty-five pounds lawful money," dated "8th. Day Dec. Anno Domini, 1769."

Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

"Canaan Meeting House Lottery Ticket," issued "Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut passed in May, 1804." The church built from the proceeds is still in use as a house of worship. Mr. Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.

Fan and old sampler, 150 years old.

Mrs. Geraldine Whittemore Russell, New Haven, Conn.

The sampler is yellow with age. It has worked on one end:

"Hannah Reed is my name

New England is my nation

Boston is my dwelling place

And Christ is my salvation

When I am dead

And all my bones are rotten, this you see,

Remember me, and never let me be forgotten.

In the fifteenth year of my age June the 25th, 1735."

G. W. R.

Old mirror. Miss Laura Sargent, New Haven, Conn.

Commission signed by the last Colonial Governor of Connecticut, reading as follows:

"Jonathan Trumbull Captain General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England, To John Sedgwick, Gent, greeting.

You are hereby appointed Lieutenant of the North Company or Trainband of the Town of Cornwall in the 14th. Regiment in this Colony.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Colony, in New Haven, the 30th. day of October, in the 14th. year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, A.D. 1773."

Mr. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, New York.

Three-edged sword, carried through War of 1776.

This sword was originally owned by Major John Sedgwick of

Cornwall Hollow, Conn., who fought in the Revolutionary War. By will he directed his "Small sword of the Revolution" to be given to the first of his grandsons who should obtain a commission in the militia. By virtue of this bequest it became the property of Gen. Chas. F. Sedgwick of Sharon, Conn. In August, 1824, *he* gave the sword to his son, its present owner, Cyrus Swan Sedgwick.

Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, Sharon, Conn.

Old Queen Anne gun, date 1721. Original owner John Sharpe, Pomfret, Conn. Carried in the celebrated "wolf hunt" 1743; and was borrowed by Gen. Israel Putnam to kill the wolf. Carried through War of Revolution by Robert Sharpe.

Robert Davis Sharpe, Brooklyn, New York.

Old satin slippers, Windsor rocking chair, 1745. Original owner, granddaughter of Col. Seth Pomeroy.

Mrs. Kate M. Sizer, Fair Haven, Conn.

"The slippers were part of the wedding outfit of Miss Sally Pomeroy who was married in 1770 to Abraham Burbank, Esq., of West Springfield. She was the daughter of Colonel Seth Pomeroy an officer at the siege of Louisburg, 1745, and at Lake George, 1755, and also in the Battle of Bunker Hill."

Chair. Original owner, Dept. Gov. Darius Sessions, Grandson of Nathaniel Sessions, Colonial Secretary under Lord Paul Dudley.

Darius Sessions Skinner, Putnam, Conn.

"The antique chair was purchased in London, England, about 1735 by Darius Sessions, a native of Pomfret, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, then deputy governor of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. Intending marriage on his return home from one of his earlier voyages he purchased this chair with five others and a rocker for his fitting out."

Two pieces bedquilt fringe, about ten yards.

Mrs. W. Skinner, Gullford, Conn.

Crimson satin damask pulpit hangings, First Congregational or "Road Meeting House," Stonington, 1674. Silver spoons and china from Revolutionary homes. Owned by Col. Joseph Smith, War of 1776. Miss Emma T. Smith, Old Mystic, Conn.

Sampler and gilt frame.

Mrs. Henry R. Spencer, Gullford, Conn.

Spinnet, 1700. M. Stehnert, New Haven, Conn.

Gun carried in the Revolutionary War by Patriot John Plant.

Mrs. Henry F. Swift, Branford, Conn.

Blue bowl and ewer, one chair cover in three pieces.

Miss L. P. Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.

Old china and Irish point lace.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Welch, New Haven, Conn.

No. *Hartford, Conn.,* 1893.

Received of of

Loaned to the House-Furnishing Committee of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers for the embellishment of the Connecticut Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. Articles thus loaned will receive considerate care until the close of the Exposition, when they will be returned to their owners without expense, and it is hoped without depreciation in condition or value.

On behalf of the Board of Lady Managers.

of House-Furnishing Committee.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Hon. D. M. READ, Bridgeport. C. M. JARVIS, East Berlin.
GEO. H. DAY, Hartford.

HOUSE-FURNISHING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. GEO. H. KNIGHT, Lakeville (*ex officio*).
Mrs. P. H. INGALLS, Hartford.
Miss LUCY P. TROWBRIDGE, New Haven.
Mrs. FRANKLIN FARREL, Ansonia.
Ship loans to J. H. VAILL, Executive Manager, Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

Two plates. Mrs. William C. Welch, New Haven, Conn.

Old sampler, 100 years, "Designed and cherished to the memory of deceased children." Mrs. E. H. Wells, Middletown, Conn.

Sugar bowl and teapot, 17th century. Originally owned by a Huguenot family of Sigourneys.

Mr. Geo. Whittlesey, New London, Conn.

One washbowl, one pitcher, one mug, soap-dish and cover.

Young Woman's Christian Association, New Haven, Conn.

Extract from Bulletin from J. H. Vaill, Executive Commissioner for Connecticut: A powder horn, which in 1776 was the property of Capt. Gad Stanley (afterward major and lieutenant-colonel), of New Britain, is one of the interesting objects on exhibition at the Connecticut State Building. It was finely engraved, the principal features being the British coat of arms, cannon, flags, etc. It was recently espied here by a powder horn antiquary, who has made drawings of it, which are to be sent to the Smithsonian Institute. The fellow who, 117 years ago, took such infinite pains to scratch the lion and the unicorn on it with a needle point little dreamed of the way it would be handed down through the tribe of Stanley, to be offered in 1893 as a World's Fair curio by Thomas Stanley Goss, a great-great-grandson of the original owner.

Chaos reigned in the Exposition grounds at the close, but thanks to the untiring energy and executive ability of Dr. P. H. Ingalls, who gave his willing service to the State, everything moved with machine-like order and precision in the Connecticut Building, and packers, boxes, hammers, and even the nails from home were gathered together and returned with the same exactness. With such care it is not remarkable that but one article was lost or misplaced, a small reel for sewing-silk. It was gratifying to receive letters of thanks, saying that the articles had come back in many cases improved in appearance. In no instance was any injury reported.

CHAPTER III.

THE CONNECTICUT ROOM.

When the Woman's Board of Connecticut decided that their State should become one of the three to decorate and furnish an entire room in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair — the others being New York and Ohio — the value of taking advantage of the most unusual feature of the Columbian Exposition was recognized. For the first time in the history of expositions a definite sum was set apart by the government for the express purpose of fostering the interests of women everywhere, abroad as well as at home. The Directory made it possible to have a beautiful building; the Commission gave the right to the sole control of all the exhibits in the interests of women.

The National Board was quick to seize this opportunity, and, relinquishing the chance to have a building planned by Mr. Richard Hunt, President of the Society of American Architects, they accepted the design of Miss Sophia G. Hayden, a Massachusetts young woman of twenty-one. Full confidence was thus shown at the outset by the women of the Board in the ability of their own sex to conquer in this hitherto untried field. The modeling for the caryatids which supported the cornice of the roof was also done by a girl of twenty-two. In placing the decorating of the Connecticut room in the hands of a young girl from our own State, therefore, we were but following closely in the steps of the elder Commission.

The mere fact of the existence of a Woman's Building, as a prominent feature of the Exposition, gave at once a great feeling of security, not alone in America, where women have long been successful in many of the professions, but in foreign countries as well, where the freedom granted American women is always a subject of questioning interest.

We were given an opportunity to contribute marbles, carving, furniture, onyx slabs for tables, flags, vases, and other things of beauty for the Woman's Building, and we did contribute six beautifully-carved panels for the decoration of the library, but we decided very early that we could do but a few things with the time and money at our disposal, and, in doing these, we were anxious to have the influence of our efforts outlast the midsummer day's length of the Fair. Happily for us, our choice of Miss Sheldon and her work gave us the increase long before we realized that the season of planting was over. We are at a loss how to express adequately our obligation to Miss Sheldon for the results obtained in the charming Connecticut Room. It is not half enough to say that they were successful far beyond our highest expectations, winning commendation on every side and also the deserved honor of a medal from the Judges of the Exposition.

Upon its completion the President of the Woman's Board had the privilege of presenting the room in the name of the women of Connecticut, at the opening of the Woman's Building, May 3, 1893, in the following words:

"Madame President: In presenting to you this room, decorated by Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon of Connecticut, under the auspices of the Women's Board of Managers of that State, pray believe that I also present the warm interest and appreciation of not only the women of Connecticut, but also of the men of the State, who have given unfailing sympathy and encouragement in all our work as women for women.

"Our gift is necessarily small, limited by the unavoidable restrictions of your acceptance, but our interest is large and our pride in and appreciation of all that this Woman's Building represents to women the world over cannot be measured."

The following letter of thanks from the National Board was received:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Chicago, June, 1893.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission desire to express to the Committee of the State Board of Connecticut their thanks for the artistic decorations and the beautiful

appointments of the "Connecticut Room." They feel that so simple a statement is quite inadequate to express their appreciation of the labor and thought which has been expended to produce these results, but while simple it is genuine.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, we are,

Yours very truly,

SARAH S. C. ANGELL,
CLARA E. THATCHER.
MRS. K. S. G. PAUL.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature in connection with this special work lies in the fact that even the harmony of the beautiful coloring was not more perfect than the harmony of our relations with Miss Sheldon from first to last. In honoring her we honored ourselves, and we shall always remember the Connecticut Room as one of the most beautiful and satisfactory parts of our State work at the Exposition.

In answer to our request Miss Sheldon has given an outline of her work, and, incidentally, thrown a strong light upon much that a casual visitor might not have observed. The history of the patient effort that went to make even the Woman's Building successful must always remain an unwritten story. The world of sight-seers cares only for results, but who can say what this training school of preliminary work may have done for women the wide world round?

THE DECORATION OF THE CONNECTICUT ROOM.

The "Connecticut Room" in the Woman's Building was so called because it was through the interest and liberality of the ladies of the Connecticut Board that the room was decorated.

Of the five available rooms on the second floor I chose one near the northwest staircase in which to show my work by the aid of Connecticut public spirit.

The room was thirty-eight feet long, nineteen feet wide, and eighteen feet high, and had two large windows at its west end, opposite the door. Otherwise the walls were without a break or feature of any kind.

The unpretending simplicity of the architecture of the building, as well as its temporary character, clearly required simple interior treatment.

It had been decided, after protracted correspondence between



CONNECTICUT ROOM IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.



the National and State Boards, that on account of the limited space the Connecticut room could not be reserved for the work of the women of that State exclusively, but must be used for general exhibition purposes, at the discretion of the National Board and the superintendent of the building, and that, therefore, all decoration must be kept at least ten feet above the floor to accommodate show-cases of that height underneath.

The color scheme must be light, not only to accord with the general surrounding whiteness, but because no one then knew what would be exhibited in the room, or what color would thereby be introduced.

For the same reason no historic style of ornament could be used consistently.

With these limitations in view I laid out the plans for the Connecticut decorations. I first drew an elevation of the room to scale, decided upon the proportion of the cornice, frieze, and filling, and then designed the ornamentation.

The motif that I used throughout was interlacing garlands of conventionalized flower forms suspended from ornamental lattices. This idea was brought out most distinctly in the frieze; it was reflected in the ceiling, suggested in the cornice, and echoed again in the mosaic border of the hard-wood floor.

In order to lessen the apparent length and narrowness of the room I divided the ceiling into three transverse panels, putting a circle twelve feet in diameter in the center and an oval somewhat smaller at each end. These panels were wrought out in plaster-work in low relief, and were made, of course, from my own designs. Their outside bounding lines were not hard and fast, but fringed out and sank away into the ceiling in alternating swags and garlands of flowers freely conventionalized. This gave variety and softness to the outlines, interrupted the long perspective of the ceiling, and escaped much of the distortion so often produced when a more geometrical scheme is adopted.

The cornice was also of plaster relief, especially modeled to correspond with the ceiling and frieze. It was eighteen inches deep and consisted of three sets of members, viz.: the cove, which was the largest member and carried the principal ornament; a series of members above, one of which was the classical laurel-robe — and another series below the cove showing the egg and dart moulding and the simple pearls.

The frieze was in flat colors stencilled on painted canvas and touched up afterward free-hand. It was five feet wide, and was made to fit the room without joints, except at the corners. There were consequently two strips thirty-eight feet long, and one strip nineteen feet long, besides the three pieces to fill the spaces about the windows.

I planned to use the apricot as my scheme of colors because it

was sunshiny in effect and would blend sympathetically with a great variety of tones. I tinted the walls in my sketch the light pinkish yellow of the apricot. The background of the frieze was a lighter shade of the same color with the designs worked out in the delicate greens of the half-ripe fruit — the dull pinks and reds of its sun-burned cheeks and the various greens and browns of stem and branch. The cornice was in faint yellow and whitish green and the ceiling was cream-colored with the relief ornament of both picked out with gold.

The floor was of brownish oak, which gave a note of deeper tone and consequently a feeling of support for the color and ornament of the room, but the border was inlaid with white maple to repeat a bit of the lightness of the effect above.

After these plans had been approved I was obliged to design and construct arrangements for accommodating and handling such large and heavy work in my studio in New Haven, where the full-sized drawings and working plans were made, and where the frieze was painted.

I had a huge movable table made to draw and paint on, and seven horses each eight feet high and with segment heads, over which the canvas could be slipped and hung to dry and harden, besides numerous devices for lifting and shifting the canvas after the paint had been applied. Each strip passed over the table four times — twice for the background color and twice for the stenciled pattern.

It took three hundred pounds of white lead to paint the frieze, all of which I mixed, strained, colored, and spread myself, because I felt the necessity of its being, so far as possible, the work of a woman's hands, as well as of a woman's head.

For the same reason I cut my own stencils, of which there were seven, besides the one for the Connecticut coat of arms, which occupied the place of honor between the windows. My greatest difficulty while I was enlarging and experimenting with my design lay in getting sufficient perspective to enable me to judge of the carrying power of the forms and colors when they should hang at least twelve feet above the eye of the spectator. No place in the house was big enough or high enough to accommodate these giant samples at their proper height. At last I nailed them to the rafters in the attic, and clumsy with fur wraps and mittens I proceeded with my experiments and corrections from the top of a ladder, but in this way I managed to avoid many mistakes, both in design and color.

Although the ornament of the frieze appeared comparatively simple, each running foot represented an hour of work, not including the time taken in designing and cutting the stencil, preparing the paints, shifting the canvas, or painting the background.

After it was finished the paint was still so fresh as to make it

an exceedingly awkward thing to pack for shipment to Chicago. I covered the face of the canvas with oiled paper, and rolled the frieze tightly around cedar posts five feet long with a staple in each end, through which I wired every turn securely in place to prevent any possibility of rubbing or smearing.

Mrs. J. Josef, manager of the Wood Mosaic Company of New York, very generously gave the beautiful polished oak floor for the room. It was laid in diagonal eight-inch squares, and had a mosaic border of white maple in a lattice pattern.

Mrs. Maud P. Gibbs of Brooklyn, designed, cut, and made a stained-glass window for the room, consisting almost exclusively of "chip jewels," the most brilliant and difficult kind of glass to use.

I am glad to say that she received a well-merited medal for her excellent and conscientious work, as well as constant admiration and enthusiasm from the visitors at the Fair.

On the 15th of March I started for Chicago, hoping to complete the placing of these simple decorations in about three weeks, which seemed an ample allowance of time.

When I arrived in Chicago, however, I found the roads around the Fair grounds almost impassable for mud, the buildings so damp and cold as to benumb the most enthusiastic worker, and the rain pouring down in almost continuous torrents. For five weeks I lived in rubber boots, furs, and mackintosh — cold, wet, and hungry from morning until night, for there were but few stoves on the grounds and only one restaurant.

The freight depots were glutted beyond imagination — endless red-tape was necessarily required — committees were overworked, and often several journeys were made through mud ten inches deep in order to get one permit.

It will be best to say but little in regard to the strike of the workmen, for the question has two sides with some right on each. They certainly, however, added largely to the delays and to the difficulties of a situation that was trying at best.

A very few days before the opening of the Fair it was decided that the Connecticut Room was to be used as a parlor for the Foreign Commissioners, and we were asked if we would furnish the room as we had offered to do at first. It was too late then to reconstruct my plans, and bring the decorations down further on the walls: through rise in wages I had already exceeded the sum at first set aside for my work. I was a thousand miles away from the Connecticut committee, and almost a total stranger to them all.

It was an anxious time — but the ladies of the Connecticut Board responded promptly and co-operated with me in the most generous and reassuring way.

Before the first decision had been rendered, declining the offer of furniture for the Connecticut Room, the ladies of New Haven had signified their kind interest in my work by donating money for a

mantel. This generous gift, which had been held to await further developments, was now immediately and gladly accepted. I was, unfortunately, too hurried by that time, however, and too far away to give the construction of the mantel the personal supervision that it required. The manufacturers did not make it according to agreement, and, although it was imposing in appearance, it proved to my great regret to be a less successful evidence of the liberality of New Haven's women than we all had a right to expect from the amount donated and the interest shown.

I am sure I appreciated the encouraging spirit of helpfulness that they manifested, and wish to thank each donor personally and sincerely for it.

The Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, with characteristic liberality, gave satin damask to cover the delicate mahogany furniture that was selected to make the room usable. They also furnished velour and silk brocade for pillows and draperies.

Marshall Field loaned a fine antique Iram rug to cover the divan.

The most important and interesting part of the mural decoration consisted of a group of ceramic pictures painted under the glaze by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston, and which she loaned at my request.

The room was also honored by the work of Mrs. Katherine T. Prescott of Boston. Mrs. Prescott exhibited there her charming intaglio "Blessed are the pure in heart," and various medallions and small bits in bronze and plastic relief.

In reference to the many other busts, bas-reliefs, pictures, etc., to which the Connecticut Room gave a welcome upon request from the Superintendent and Board of Lady Managers, I regret to say that I can give no report, as I regarded my duty done when they were properly hung.

There was a second stained-glass window made for the room, but after long delays in the express office, it was found to have been hopelessly broken in transit. As it was then the middle of July, it was thought to be too late to have another one made to take its place.

Only those who had experience at the Fair can know how much work and time and strength it took to install these few and simple exhibits. They will understand the difficulties. To the others I can only say, I tried to do my best, and if I succeeded at all it was largely due to the confidence of those who were behind me.

I wish to give especial and grateful thanks to Mrs. Kate Brannon Knight of Lakeville, Connecticut, President of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers, whose untiring interest and advocacy made my work possible and delightful; to Mrs. Mary H. B. Ingalls, for her kind and practical suggestions and help, and to Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, for her encouragement and many courtesies, and also not less to the men of the Connecticut Board, for their con-

siderate liberality and good-will; to Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer for her help at various critical moments; to the superintendent of the Woman's Building, Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, for her uniform kindness, and to all the many persons connected with the Exposition who helped to make my work at the World's Fair an inspiring experience.

ELIZABETH B. SHELDON.

At the final meeting of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Commission, held at Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Recognizing the artistic and appropriate decorations and arrangements of the Connecticut Room, in the Woman's Building, at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, this Board desires to express to Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, of New Haven, Connecticut, their appreciation of her ability in decorating and executing this specimen of Woman's Work, from the State of Connecticut, and extend to her their cordial thanks for her efforts, and congratulations upon the marked success that attended the same.

LILLIAN C. FARREL,

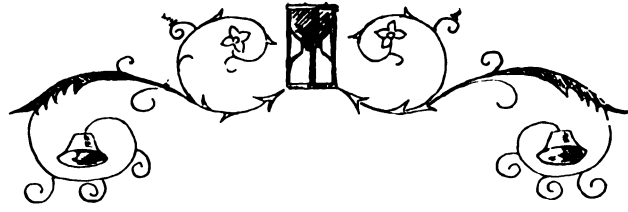
Vice-President Woman's Board.

CHAPTER IV.

LITERATURE.

Our exhibit of literature was the largest, as well as the most unique, thing we had to offer on behalf of the State. The central point of interest was, of course, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's contribution of forty-two translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In addition to that one hundred and fifty women, natives of Connecticut, were represented as writers in a collection of more than two hundred books exhibited in the library of the Woman's Building. But it was discovered that a collection of bound volumes alone gave no representation whatever to a great number of Connecticut women who had won recognition as successful writers of short stories. It was impossible to overlook the value of many of these contributions to literature; equally impossible to present as complete any exhibit of the literary work of the women of our State which did not include them. The committee, therefore, adopted a method of presenting in a permanent form selections from as many authors as possible, omitting, with but few exceptions, the work of those who had hitherto published a volume of either prose or verse. The effort simply was to make a thoroughly readable book, one good of its kind, and, therefore, valuable; and as it stands, it is "itself its best excuse." This was printed in a handsome volume bearing the title, "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women." The selections indicate only in a general way the preferences of the committee, the authors themselves, in many instances, choosing that which they considered their best story or poem. About fifty writers were represented in this collection. Their names, some in facsimile, are given in the list at the end of this chapter.

The edition was limited, and, in deciding upon a final dis-



“Dealing,
the Clock
of
Time has
struck
the
Woman’s Hour.”

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

tribution of the copies remaining after selling a certain number toward meeting the cost of publication, we felt that we could not make a more fortunate disposition of the book than to secure for it a place upon the shelves of each important library in our country. They were, therefore, sent to every State library and to selected colleges and universities in the name of the Board.

At the close of the Fair, at the final meeting of the Board, a report was made by Mrs. Gregory, of the Committee on Literature, extracts from which will be of interest to the reader.

"The compiling of the State volume, which contains the fugitive writings of Connecticut women, as scattered through the various magazines and publications of the country, fell chiefly to my share. Miss Chappell, who was interested in collecting the books written by Connecticut women, gave always her warm assistance, and Miss Bralnard stood ready to perform any service, and responded at once to every call.

"The Board meeting, at which it was decided that our women should be represented by their writings at the World's Fair, was held only a little over two months before the opening of the Fair; consequently our time was exceedingly limited, and we were obliged to work at high-pressure. If we were disappointing in any way, I feel sure the Board will kindly remember this plea in our defense, and will deal gently with our short-comings.

"The plan occurred to us of writing to all the best magazines and journals in the country, and asking the editors for the names and addresses of the Connecticut women who had contributed articles for them. It was a doubtful experiment, but nearly every one of the letters was answered,—about sixty, I think,—in some way, promptly.

"Then too, the members of our Board were delightfully helpful and sympathetic, sending us suggestions and encouraging words, and what we needed most of all,—good solid information concerning the literary work. After the first trembling plunge, so to speak, our book made itself.

Of the women writers of Connecticut Mrs. Gregory says: "They are cordial, warm hearted, and courteous, and I shall think of them always, collectively and singly, with admiration and affection.

"In looking through my desk-drawer," she continues, "dedicated to state patriotism, and containing some three or four hundred letters, I find some effusions which are amusing.

"We put in all the State papers, notices that the Connecticut women were to be represented by their books and writings at the Fair and a few aspiring poetesses warned to the information.

"One woman sent us some fifty or a hundred verses upon temperance, infant baptism, and true religion, a fireman's duty, etc., etc. She said that she had read in the newspaper that poems from the pens of gifted women of Connecticut were to be published at the expense of the state, for the World's Fair; therefore she sent us these few verses, which had called forth the greatest admiration, and she would like them printed at once in pamphlet form, entitled, 'Flowers of thought,' and as many copies forwarded to her address as we could conveniently spare.

"Another woman, of whose name we had never heard, wrote to ask us this alarming question: Which of all the books she had written did we prefer? For private reasons we hastened to assure her that we should not think of placing our judgment beside her own, but would not she select for us; which she promptly did by sending them *all*.

"We were not sure whether one woman had written a magazine article or whether she had written a book, but we thought she had written something, so we worded our letter very cautiously. We received a dignified and impressive reply. She was greatly complimented, we were doing splendid work, we deserved a great deal of credit, and all that. Concerning her writings; she had already given a number of volumes to a neighboring state; she could not *give* more, but all the rest, — something over a hundred — she felt certain we could have for the collection, provided we would purchase them. What a narrow escape, and to think that we should have fancied her the writer of one humble article!

"A charming woman, whose works we have, stated that she had written a profound and exhaustive treatise on psychical subjects, more adapted to a collection of works written by *men* of deep thought, than to a woman's library.

"We wrote to a woman for a history which she had written, and we had this reply from her husband: His wife had been dead for a number of years, but he had a copy of her book in the house, which he would sell to us for two dollars and a half, — postage 16 cents. We roused also a second wife, the first wife having written the book: She did not think it wise to send the volume, she feared it might awaken painful associations; thanked us for having written, but would we please not pursue the subject.

"Much which was fascinating and interesting in the work, as well as a fear lest we might not do credit to the Board and State, kept us from flagging. Bargains with printers, of which many of the severe things said are by far too mild; gaining permission from editors to reprint articles; reading of proofs; and replying to questions from writers, — a more important detail than you can well imagine, as we must at any cost keep them good natured, — made the month of March rather a frantic four weeks.

"We came out of it with our State colors flying, however, and

M. F. Armstrong

Josephine R. Baker.

J. L. Bushnell

Catharine E. Beecher.

Mary L. B. Branch.

Rose Terry Cooke.

M. B. Cheney

Genevieve Tink

Kate Fort

loyally your friend
Fidel Barnes Esclafon

Yours truly

Sarah P. McKean Greene

Mary J. Holmes.

Sarah Coit Day Holley

Mary C. Hungerford.

in the best of spirits; for the volume, which had become a sort of child to us, was an actual reality."

"The fact that the Board was not ashamed of us, and that people of our State spoke well of the volume, and proved that they meant what they said by buying it, would have been delightful compensation for more than twice the work."

CONNECTICUT BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

ALLIN, ABBY

A Man's a Man for a' That.

Home Ballads, a book for New Englanders.

ANDERSON, MRS. E. F. S.

His Words, all the words of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the four Gospels.

ANGIER, MRS. ANNIE L.

Poems.

BACON, ALICE

Japanese Girls and Women.

BAKER, MRS. JOSEPHINE R.

Tom's Heathen.

Dear Gates, one of the Gates' children.

Calvin, the Sinner.

Roundtop and Squaretop, the Gates' twins.

BALLARD, MRS. JULIA P. and SMITH, A. L.

The Scarlet Oak and other poems.

BEECHER, CATHERINE E.

Treatise on Domestic Economy.

BISHOP, MRS. GEORGINA M.

The Yule Log, a series of stories for the young.

Conversations on the Christian seasons.

BOLTON, MRS. SARAH K.

Stories from Life.

Lives of Girls who became Famous.

CABELL, ISA C.

Seen from the Saddle, with introduction by Charles Dudley Warner.

CARRINGTON, KATHARINE

Aschenbroedel.

CASE, MRS. MARIETTA S.

The Plymouth Rock, the C. L. S. U. class of 1888.

Immortal Pansies.

The White Water Lily, the chosen emblem of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, first president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, who died June 25, 1889. Written for a memorial service, held at Willimantic, Connecticut, August, 1889.

- OASE, VENELIA R.
Granger poems.
The China Hunter's Club; by the youngest member.
- CAULKINS, FRANCES M.
History of New London from first survey of the coast in 1612 to 1852.
- CHAPPELL, HANNAH S.
Literary remains of Martha Day.
- CHENEY, MRS. MARY B.
Life and letters of Horace Bushnell.
A Club Corner, published by the Saturday Morning Club of Hartford.
- CLEVELAND, MRS.
No Sect in Heaven.
- CLEMENT, J.
Noble Deeds of American Women. Introductory by Mrs. Sigourney.
- COOKE, ROSE TERRY
Happy Dodd, or She hath done what she could.
Huckleberries, gathered from New England hills.
No.
Poems.
Root-bound, and other sketches.
Somebody's Neighbors.
The Sphinx's children and other people's.
Steadfast, the story of a saint and a sinner.
- CORBIN, MRS. CAROLINE F.
Letters from a Chimney Corner, a plea for pure and sincere relations
between men and women.
A Woman's Philosophy of Love.
His Marriage Vow.
- DELANO, ALINE
The Blind Murderer. Translated from the Russian, with an introduction by George Kennan.
- DIXON, MINNIE A.
Leaves by the Way-side, a volume of poems.
- ELIOT, ANNIE
White Birches, a novel.
An Hour's Promise.
- FOSTER, MRS. M. O.
Rana; or Happy Days.
- GOODWIN, ALICE H.
Christ in a German Home, as seen in the married life of Fred'k and
Caroline Perthes.
- GREENE, MRS. SARAH PRATT McLEAN
Last Chance Junction, Far West, a novel.
Leon Pontifex.
Some Other Folks.
Towhead, the Story of a Girl.
Vestry of the Basin's, a novel.
Cape Cod Folks.

- GREGORY, MRS. J. L.
 Selections from the writings of Connecticut women.
- GUSTAFSON, MRS. ZADEL B.
 Meg, a Pastoral, and other poems.
 Genevieve Ward, a biographical sketch.
 Zophiel; or the Bride of Seven, by Maria del Occidente (Maria Jansen Brooks).
 Can the Old Love?
- HARTFORD, CONN. (See A Club Corner.)
- HOLMES, MRS. MARY J.
 A Fair Puritan, a New England tale.
 Cousin Maude and Rosamond.
 Ashes, a Society Girl.
 Bessie's Fortune, a novel.
 English orphans; or a home in the New World.
 Gretchen, a novel.
 The House of Five Gables.
 Lena Rivers.
 Marguerite, a novel.
 Sins of the Fathers.
- HOLLOWAY, CHARLOTTE M.
 A Story of Fve.
- HOOKER, ISABELLA BEECHER
 The Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States.
 Womanhood, its Sanctities and Fidelities.
- HOYT, J. K. and WARD, ANNA L.
 Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations, English and Latin, with appendix.
- HYDE, NANCY MARIA
 Volume of Writings.
- JAMES, MRS. E. BEECHER
 Sylvia Kirtland, a temperance story for girls.
- KIRK, MRS. ELLEN OLNEY
 Better Times Stories.
 Sons and Daughters.
 A Daughter of Eve.
 A Lesson in Love.
 A Midsummer Madness.
- LATHROP, MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE
 Along the Shore.
- LARNED, ELLEN D.
 History of Windham County, Connecticut.
- LIPPINCOTT, MRS. (Grace Greenwood)
 Poems.
 Noble Deeds of American Women.
- LOTHROP, MRS. HARRIET M. S. (See Sidney, Margaret.)
 Five little Peppers and how they grew.
- MASON, CAROLINE A.
 A Loyal Heart.
 A Titled Maiden.

McCray, Florine T.

Life work of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Morehouse, Mrs. Carrie W.

Legend of Psyche and other verses.

Morgan, Emily M.

Prior Rahere's rose.

A Poppy Garden.

A little White Shadow.

Moulton, Mrs. Louise Chandler

Random Rambles.

Miss Eyre from Boston.

In the Garden of Dreams, lyrics, and sonnets.

Swallow flights.

Stories told at Twilight.

Some Women's Hearts.

Bed-time Stories.

Ourselves and our Neighbors, short chats on social topics.

Palmer, Margaretta

Determination of the Orbit of the Comet 1847. VI.

Parker, Margaret K.

The Old House at Four Corners.

Phelps, Mrs. Almira H. L.

Ida Norman.

Botany for Beginners, an introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Lectures on Botany.

Porter, Rose

Foundations, or castles in the air.

Charity, sweet charity.

In the Mist.

A modern St. Christopher, or the Brothers.

Driftings from Mid-ocean, character studies, a sequel to Summer drift wood and The winter fire.

The Years that are Told.

A Song and a Sigh.

Story of a Flower, and other fragments twice told.

Sanford, Mrs. D. P.

From May to Christmas at Thorne Hill.

Saturday Morning Club.

A Club Corner.

Schenck, Mrs. Eliza H.

History of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Conn., from the settlement of the town in 1639 to 1818.

Seymour, Mrs. Mary H.

Sunshine.

Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia H.

Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde, connected with a sketch of her life.

Illustrated Poems.

Select Poems.

SIDNEY, MARGARET. (See Lothrop, Mrs. H. M.)

Little Paul and the Frisbie school.

Rob, a story for boys.

The Pettibone Name, a New England story.

St. George and the Dragon, a story of boy life, and Kensington, Junior.

So as by Fire.

How they went to Europe.

Two modern little Princes and other stories.

Five little Peppers midway.

Five little Peppers, grown up.

Hester and other New England stories.

SLOSSON, ANNIE T.

Fishin' Jimmy.

Seven dreamers.

SMITH, ANNIE L. and BALLARD, MRS. J. P.

The scarlet Oak and other poems.

SMITH, MRS. JULIE P.

His young Wife, a novel.

Kiss and be Friends, a novel.

Lucy, a novel.

The married Belle; or, Our red cottage at Merry Bank, a novel.

Widow Goldsmith's Daughter.

Ten old Maids, and five of them were wise, and five of them were foolish, a novel.

The Widower; also a true account of some brave frolics at Craigenfels.

Blossom-bud and her genteel Friends, a story.

Courting and Farming; or, Which is the gentleman.

Chris and Otho, the pansies and orange-blossoms they found in Roaring River and Rosenbloom, a sequel to Widow Goldsmith's daughter.

STARK, KATE L.

Emily Ashton, or Light Burdens Lifted.

STEVENS, MRS. ANNE S.

Fashion and Famine.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER

Dred (sometimes called "Nina Gordon")

The Minister's Wooing.

Agnes of Sorrento.

The Pearl of Orr's Island.

The May Flower, etc.

Oldtown Folks.

Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories

My Wife and I.

We and Our Neighbors.

Poganuc People.

House and Home Papers

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER

Little Foxes.
The Chimney Corner.
A Dog's Mission, etc.
Queer Little People.
Little Pussy Willow.
Religious Poems.
Palmetto Leaves. Sketches of Florida.
Flowers and Fruit. From Mrs. Stowe's Writings.
Scenes from Mrs. Stowe's Works.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.

TODD, ADAH J.

The Vacation Club.

TROWBRIDGE, CATHERINE M.

Victory at last.

A Crown of Glory.

WARD, ANNA L.

Dictionary of quotations from English and American poets.
Surf and Wave, the sea as sung by the poets.
Dictionary of quotations in prose from American and foreign authors.

WARD, ANNA L. and HOYT, J. K. (See Hoyt, J. K.)

Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations, English and Latin, with an appendix.

WATSON, AUGUSTA C.

The Old Harbor Town, a novel.

WEED, EMILY S.

Twilight Echoes.

WILLIAMS, EUNICE A.

Bay Ridge Farm, a story of country life in New England half a century ago, founded on fact.

WOOLSEY, JANE STEWART (SUSAN COOLIDGE).

LIBRARIES HAVING THE CONNECTICUT BOOK.

The "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," sent to every State in the Union and to the chief universities, may be found in the following libraries: State libraries of California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, from which acknowledgments have been received; also in the Library of Congress and the Post-library,

Yours most truly
Ellen Thayer Keck

Ellen D. Larned

Abbe H. Lathrop;

Louise Chandler Moulton.

Agnes L. Mitchell.

Yours sincerely,
Margaretta Palmer.

Truly yours
Orlin Lyman Poole

I remain cordially yours
Rm. P. M.

Annie A. Preston.

Yours most cordially,
S. J. Richardson.

L. H. Sigourney.

James de Forest Shelton

Yours very truly

Annie Turnbull Spoon

Annie Eliot Spoon

Affectionately yours

Sarah R. Spoon

Yours very truly

Sarah C. Mowbray

Fort Sully, South Dakota; libraries of Amherst College, Brown University, University of Chicago, Columbia College, Cornell University, Harvard College, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, University of Michigan, College of New Jersey, University of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford Junior University, St. Paul Public Library, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Yale University; and in all the town libraries of Connecticut.

A copy was also sent to the British Museum, which was acknowledged both by Mr. E. M. Thompson, the principal librarian, and Mr. Richard Garnett, "Keeper of Printed Books."

NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS TO "SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN."

Allen, Jessica Wolcott	Knapp, Margaret L.
Armstrong, Mrs. M. F.	Larned, Ellen D.
Brackenridge, Annie Louise	Lathrop, Rose Hawthorne
Branch, Mary L. Bolles	Merrell, Julie
Bull, Lucy Catlin	Mitchell, Agnes L.
Bullard, Elizabeth	Morgan, Bessie
Bushnell, Frances Louisa	Ogden, Eva S. (Mrs. D. Lambert)
Carrington, Katharine	Ormsby, Ella W.
Demerritt, Emma W.	Porter, Rose
Du Bois, Constance Goddard	Potter, Della Lyman
Elliot, Annie	Preston, Annie A.
Ferry, Mary	Prichard, Sarah J.
Foote, Kate	Shaw, Emma
Fuller, Jane Gay	Shelton, Ada S.
George, Harriet Emma	Shelton, Jane de Forest
Greene, Sarah Pratt McLean	Slosson, Annie Trumbull
Gustafson, Mrs. Z. B.	Smith, Helen Evertson
Hirsch, Bertha	Stephens, Eliza J.
Holloway, Charlotte W.	Talbot, Ellen V.
Holly, Sarah Day	Trumbull, Sarah R.
Hungerford, Mary C.	Wesley, Pauline

UNITED STATES.

Department L.—Liberal Arts.

Exhibitor — State Board Woman Managers, *Address*, Lakeville, Ct.

Group 150. *Class* 854.

Exhibit — Books and Literature.

AWARD.

A choice collection of literary works in 215 volumes, by distinguished woman authors, native or resident, of Connecticut; consists of scientific and educational works, poetry, history, fiction, and charming stories for children,—is of high literary merit and brilliant style, bears the stamp of intellectual vigor, originality, cultivated thought, poetic sentiment and higher education, and the evenness of excellence is shown by the best works of authors represented. The scope is wide, embracing science, art, poetry, history, and romance,—deals with affairs of Church and State, social problems, the home, and functions of society,—is the best expression of woman's capability to lead in the advance of all that is noble and salutary in the progress of an exalted civilization, and is an admirable example of the character and influence of modern literature.

It also includes a handsomely bound volume of articles, in the line of poems, short stories, and historical sketches, written by women of Connecticut, who are not authors of books, but are equally distinguished for brilliant contributions to magazines and leading journals, and who are justly recognized by this permanent form of preserving selections from their writings.

Among writers represented are, Harriet Beecher Stowe, prose and poetry of Mrs. Sigourney, educational writings of Emma H. Willard, original manuscripts of the early works of Mrs. Parton (Fanny Fern); the works of Catherine Beecher, Sara J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), Rose Terry Cooke, Mary Bushnell Cheney, Sarah Pratt McLean Greene, Annie Trumbull Slosson, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Zadel Barnes Gustafson, Margaretta Palmer, Adah J. Todd, Jean L. Gregory, Alice Howland Goodwin, Ellen D. Larned; translations of Aliné Delano, Mary J. Holmes; historical works of Sarah J. Pritchard, Frances M. Calkins, Mary B. Branch, and Anna L. Ward; writings of Charlotte M. Holloway, "Margaret Sidney," Katharine Carrington, Annie Elliot, Mary Chappell, Caroline Atwater Mason, and many other well known authors and contributors to magazines and the press.

(Signed) JANET JENNINGS,
Individual Judge.

Approved: K. BUENZ,

President Departmental Committee.

Approved: JOHN BOYD THACHER,

Chairman Executive Committee on Awards.

Copyist, M. A. P.

Date, February 6, 1895.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

My Dear Mrs. Knight:

I am in receipt — by express — of the beautiful volume of selections from the writings of Connecticut Women, prepared by the

Woman's Board of Managers. In design and execution I can conceive of nothing more appropriate.

It is certainly a credit to the State and especially to those who have had the labor of preparing the same.

Please communicate to the Woman's Board of Managers my high appreciation of their work and my thanks for their kind remembrance of me.

Yours very truly,

LUZON B. MORRIS.

New Haven, Aug. 4, 1893.

Rev. Samuel Hart,

My dear Mr. Hart:

The Woman's Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut desire to present formally to the State Historical Society a collection of the literary work of Connecticut women secured by them for exhibit in the Library of the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition.

This collection consists of about one hundred and seventy-five volumes, many of them autograph copies presented by the authors.

Among the most valuable additions is the complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works, twenty volumes in number, which were expressly bound for this purpose.

The cabinet which held all that related to Mrs. Stowe, as a separate exhibit; an original copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, one of the first edition. The key, and forty-two translations into other tongues, forms a part of the gift, to which is added a copy of the book, "Selections from the Writing of Connecticut Women," brought out under the auspices of the Board for the purpose of giving representation in the Exhibit of Literature to the large number of Connecticut women who have won recognition as successful writers of short stories. The collection as a whole is unique and won a place of honor among the rare and beautiful things in Chicago. In giving it into the keeping of the Historical Society the Woman's Board feel that they have made the best possible disposition of this part of their work.

With the assurance that its acceptance will be a great gratification to the Board which I have the honor to represent, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

KATE BRANNON KNIGHT.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 2, 1893.

Dear Madam:—I have much pleasure in writing, at the request of the President of our society, the Hon. John W. Stedman, to acknowledge your kind letter of the 30th of September, and to say that the Connecticut Historical Society will gladly accept the gift of the collection of books by Connecticut women, which is on exhibition at the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition.

We are very grateful to you that you have so kindly thought of securing the whole of the collection of which you wrote for permanent preservation in the State, and by an authorized society; and we sincerely hope that nothing will happen to prevent the making so valuable an addition to our collections.

And I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL HART,

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. KATE BRANNON KNIGHT,

President.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society in March, 1894, the president of the Woman's Board, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Day, and Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, as especially invited guests of the society, made a formal presentation of the exhibit of literature, and gave a short sketch of its collection, to which a very graceful and appreciative speech of acceptance was made by the president of the society, the Hon. John W. Stedman.



MRS. STOWE'S SILVER INKSTAND.

CHAPTER V.

THE HARRIET BEECHER STOWE COLLECTION.

Since we were so fortunate as to be able to claim for our own State the writer of the most marvelous work ever written by a woman, we naturally gave Mrs. Stowe's Works and Uncle Tom's Cabin the most prominent place in our exhibit of literature.

Securing permission to place a cabinet in the Library of the Woman's Building, we selected one of mahogany, elliptical in shape, with glass upon every side, and glass shelves, the whole about five feet in height. A description of the contents reads as follows:

"Contents of the cabinet devoted to the rare and valuable loan collection from Harriet Beecher Stowe — a copy of the first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin in two volumes as originally bound and printed, very rare; a copy of the key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, also rare; the latest reprint of Uncle Tom by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and a complete set of Mrs. Stowe's works, in twenty volumes, a special edition bound in calf for exhibition in the library of the Woman's Building. Also forty-two (42) translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin, nearly all of which were presentation copies to Mrs. Stowe. Among the rarest of these is one in Armenian, one in Welsh with illustrations by George Cruikshank, one in Dutch, one in Italian, printed by the Armenian priests on the Island of St. Lazarus, and a penny edition brought out in English.

A copy of an early portrait of Mrs. Stowe and a facsimile of her introduction to her son's biography of her were also loaned, as well as an autograph letter announcing the printing of two different editions of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Island of Java.

A beautiful silver inkstand, a testimonial to Mrs. Stowe from her English admirers in 1853, the year following the

publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was also exhibited. The design of the inkstand represents two slaves freed from their shackles. It is ten inches in height, eighteen inches wide, and twenty-eight in length.

The collection could not have been duplicated in the world. It was loaned with her permission by Mrs. Stowe's children as a part of the exhibit.

In the beginning the decision of the Woman's Board of National Commissioners was to arrange the exhibit of literature in the Library of the Woman's Building in a general classification according to subjects, rather than in collections from various States and countries. The exception, however, in favor of the exhibition of Mrs. Stowe's chief work and its various translations, gave Connecticut an opportunity to bring directly to the attention of the public the most unusual collection any country could claim. Of great interest, since it also represented woman's genius, was the marble bust of Mrs. Stowe modeled by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, which stood on its pedestal close beside the cabinet of books, adding value and charm to the exhibit of literature, embodying as it did, most impressively, the love and reverent admiration of the women of her native State, by whose individual contributions it was made possible. Although it formed no part of the work of the State Board, except as they were given the privilege of contributing toward it, most generously the special committee having its final disposition in charge gave us the opportunity to present it also with our exhibit of literature to the State Historical Society — an offer we felt obliged to decline with grateful thanks, feeling that the women who had worked so zealously for so delightful and valuable a result should be associated with it in the permanent records of the society.

The following resolution offered at the final meeting by Miss H. E. Brainerd of the committee on literature gave formal expression to the unanimous thanks of the Woman's Board:



BUST OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

To Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Family:

The Connecticut Board of Lady Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition is desirous of showing in some degree its appreciation of your courtesy in loaning for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition the valuable and unique collection of your works.

The members of the Board herewith present assurances of their unqualified appreciation, with heartfelt thanks, and the hope that every possible blessing may be yours.

In order to give a more perfect picture of Mrs. Stowe's unique place in literature, as illustrated in the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," we have received the generous permission of her publishers, Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, to reprint some extracts from their plates. From the wonderfully interesting introduction to one of the later editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" we quote certain letters received by Mrs. Stowe from distinguished persons giving their estimate of her work. We are also allowed to use the bibliographical account of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" contained in the same volume, which, with the list furnished us twenty years later by the British Museum also included, gives the fullest information ever brought together on this subject. The editions starred are those that were at the World's Fair.

[The following eight pages, preceding the bibliographical account, are an abstract from the introduction referred to.]

THE ALBANY, LONDON, May 20, 1852.

MADAM: — I sincerely thank you for the volumes which you have done me the honor to send me. I have read them — I cannot say with pleasure; for no work on such a subject can give pleasure, but with high respect for the talents and for the benevolence of the writer.

I have the honor to be, madam,

Your most faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

In October of 1856 Macaulay wrote to Mrs. Stowe: —

"I have just returned from Italy, where your fame seems to throw that of all other writers into the shade. There is no place where 'Uncle Tom' (transformed into 'Il Zio Tom') is not to be found."

Soon after Macaulay's letter came to her, Mrs. Stowe began to receive letters from other distinguished persons, expressing a far warmer sympathy with the spirit and motive of her work.

From Rev. Charles Kingsley:

EVERSLEY, August 12, 1852.

MY DEAR MADAM:—Illness and anxiety have prevented my acknowledging long ere this your kind letter and your book, which, if success be a pleasure to you, has a success in England which few novels, and certainly no American book whatsoever, ever had. I cannot tell you how pleased I am to see coming from across the Atlantic a really healthy indigenous growth, "autochthones," free from all second and third-hand Germanisms and Italianisms, and all other unrealisms.

Your book will do more to take away the reproach from your great and growing nation than many platform agitations and speechifyings.

Here there is but one opinion about it. Lord Carlisle (late Morpeth) assured me that he believed the book, independent of its artistic merit (of which hereafter), calculated to produce immense good, and he can speak better concerning it than I can, for I pay you a compliment in saying that I have actually not read it through. It is too painful,—I cannot bear the sight of misery and wrong that I can do nothing to alleviate. But I will read it through and reread it in due time, though when I have done so, I shall have nothing more to say than what every one says now, that it is perfect.

I cannot resist transcribing a few lines which I received this morning from an excellent critic: "To my mind it is the greatest novel ever written, and though it will seem strange, it reminded me in a lower sphere more of Shakespeare than anything modern I have ever read; not in the style, nor in the humor, nor in the pathos,—though Eva set me a crying worse than Cordelia did at sixteen,—but in the many-sidedness, and, above all, in that marvelous clearness of insight and oversight, which makes it seemingly impossible for her to see any one of her characters without showing him or her at once as a distinct man or woman different from all others."

I have a debt of personal thanks to you for the book, also, from a most noble and great woman, my own mother, a West-Indian, who in great sickness and sadness read your book with delighted tears. What struck her was the way in which you, first of all writers, she said, had dived down into the depths of the negro heart, and brought out his common humanity without losing hold for a moment of his race peculiarities. But I must really praise you no more to your face,

lest I become rude and fulsome. May God bless and prosper you, and all you write, is the earnest prayer, and, if you go on as you have begun, the assured hope, of your faithful and obliged servant,

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Sampson Low, who afterwards became Mrs. Stowe's English publisher, thus records its success in England:

"From April to December, 1852, twelve different editions (not reissues) at one shilling were published, and within the twelve months of its first appearance no less than eighteen different houses in London were engaged in supplying the demand that had set in. The total number of editions was forty, varying from the fine illustrated edition of 15s. to the cheap popular one at 6d.

"After carefully analyzing these editions and weighing probabilities with ascertained facts, I am able pretty confidently to say that the aggregate number circulated in Great Britain and her colonies exceeded one million and a half."

From Frederika Bremer:

STOCKHOLM, January 4, 1853.

MY DEAREST LADY:—How shall I thank you for your most precious, most delightful gift? Could I have taken your hand many a time, while I was reading your work, and laid it on my beating heart, you would have known the joy, the happiness, the exultation, it made me experience! It was the work I had long wished for, that I had anticipated, that I wished while in America to have been able to write, that I thought must come in America as the uprising of the woman's and mother's heart on the question of slavery. I wondered that it had not come earlier. I wondered that the woman, the *mother*, could look at these things and be silent,—that no cry of noble indignation and anger would escape her breast, and rend the air, and pierce to the ear of humanity. I wondered, and, God be praised! it has come. The woman, the mother, has raised her voice out of the very soil of the new world in behalf of the wronged ones, and her voice vibrates still through two great continents, opening all hearts and minds to the light of truth.

How happy you are to have been able to do it so well, to have been able to win all hearts while you so daringly proclaimed strong and bitter truths, to charm while you instructed, to amuse while you defended the cause of the little ones, to touch the heart with the softest sorrow while you aroused all our boldest energies against the powers of despotism.

In Sweden your work has been translated and published, as feuilleton in our largest daily paper, and has been read, enjoyed, and praised by men and women of all parties as I think no book

here has been enjoyed and praised before. . . . I look upon you as the heroine who has won the battle. I think it is won! I have a deep unwavering faith in the strong humanity of the American mind. It will ever work to throw out whatever is at war with that humanity, and to make it fully alive nothing is needed but a truly strong appeal of heart to heart, and that has been done in "Uncle Tom."

You have done it, dear, blessed, happy lady. Receive in these poor words my congratulations, my expressions of love and joy, my womanly pride in you as my sister in faith and love. God bless you forever!

FREDERIKA BREMER.

The author also received letters from France, announcing the enthusiastic reception of her work there.

Madam L. S. Belloc, a well-known and distinguished writer, the translator of Miss Edgeworth's and of other English works into French, says:

"When the first translation of 'Uncle Tom' was published in Paris there was a general hallelujah for the author and for the cause. A few weeks after, M. Charpentier, one of our best publishers, called on me to ask a new translation. I objected that there were already so many that it might prove a failure. He insisted, saying, 'Il n'y aura jamais assez de lecteurs pour un tel livre,' and he particularly desired a special translation for his own collection. Bibliothèque Charpentier,' where it is catalogued, and where it continues now to sell daily. 'La Case de l'Oncle Tom' was the fifth, if I recollect rightly, and a sixth illustrated edition appeared some months after. It was read by high and low, by grown persons and children. A great enthusiasm for the anti-slavery cause was the result. The popularity of the work in France was immense, and no doubt influenced the public mind in favor of the North during the war of secession."

The next step in the history of "Uncle Tom" was a meeting at Stafford House, when Lord Shaftesbury recommended to the women of England the sending of an "affectionate and Christian address to the women of America."

This address, composed by Lord Shaftesbury, was taken in hand for signatures by energetic canvassers in all parts of England, and also among resident English on the Continent. The demand for signatures went as far forth as the city of Jerusa-

lem. When all the signatures were collected, the document was forwarded to the care of Mrs. Stowe in America, with a letter from Lord Carlisle, recommending it to her, to be presented to the ladies of America in such way as she should see fit.

It was exhibited first at the Boston Anti-slavery fair, and now remains in its solid oak case, a lasting monument of the feeling called forth by "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is in twenty-six thick folio volumes, solidly bound in morocco, with the American eagle on the back of each. On the first page of the first volume is the address, beautifully illuminated on vellum, and following are the subscribers' names, filling the volumes. There are 562,448 names of women of every rank of life, from the nearest in rank to the throne of England to the wives and daughters of the humblest artisan laborer.

It was a year after the publication of "Uncle Tom" that Mrs. Stowe visited England, and was received at Stafford House, there meeting all the best known and best worth knowing of the higher circles of England.

The Duchess of Sutherland, then in the height of that majestic beauty and that noble grace of manner which made her a fit representative of English womanhood, took pleasure in showing by this demonstration the sympathy of the better class of England with that small unpopular party in the United States who stood for the rights of the slave.

On this occasion she presented Mrs. Stowe with a solid gold bracelet made in the form of a slave's shackle, with the words, "We trust it is a memorial of a chain that is soon to be broken." On two of the links were inscribed the date of the abolition of the slave-trade, March 25, 1807, and of slavery in English territory, August 1, 1834. On another link was recorded the number of signatures to the address of the women of England.

At the time such a speech and the hope it expressed seemed like a Utopian dream. Yet that bracelet has now inscribed upon its other links the steps of American emancipation:

"Emancipation in District of Columbia, April 16, 1862"; "President's proclamation abolishing slavery in rebel states, January 1, 1863"; "Maryland free, October 13, 1864"; "Missouri free, January 11, 1865." "Constitutional amendment" (forever abolishing slavery in the United States) is inscribed on the clasp of the bracelet. Thus what seemed the vaguest and most sentimental possibility has become a fact of history.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," in the fervor which conceived it, in the feeling which it inspired through the world, was only one of a line of ripples marking the commencement of mighty rapids, moving by forces which no human power could stay to an irresistible termination, — towards human freedom.

Now the war is over, slavery is a thing of the past; slave-pens, blood-hounds, slave-whips, and slave-coffies are only bad dreams of the night; and now the humane reader can afford to read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" without an expenditure of torture and tears.

In a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, October 26, 1856, she says:

"I hope it may be some pleasure to you, dear madam, to hear that 'Uncle Tom' was read by the sick and suffering in our Eastern Military Hospitals with intense interest. The interest in that book raised many a sufferer who, while he had not a grumble to bestow upon his own misfortunes, had many a thought of sorrow and just indignation for those which you brought before him. It is from the knowledge of such evils so brought home to so many honest hearts that they feel as well as know them, that we confidently look to their removal in God's good time."

From the Armenian Convent in the Lagoon of Venice came a most beautiful Armenian translation of "Uncle Tom," with a letter from the principal translator.

Rev. Mr. Dwight thus wrote to Professor Stowe from Constantinople, September 8, 1855:

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in the Armenian language! Who would have thought it? I do not suppose your good wife, when she wrote that book, thought that she was going to missionate it among the



J. A. Austen

sons of Haig in all their dispersions, following them along the banks of the Euphrates, sitting down with them in their towns and villages under the shade of hoary Ararat, traveling with them in their wanderings even in India and China. But I have it in my hands! in the Armenian of the present day, the same language in which I speak and think and dream. Now do not suppose this is any of my work, or that of any missionary in the field. The translation has been made and book printed at Venice by a fraternity of Catholic Armenian Monks perched there on the Island of St. Lazarus. It is in two volumes, neatly printed and with plates, I think translated from the French. It has not been in any respect materially altered, and when it is so, not on account of religious sentiment. The account of the negro prayer and exhortation meetings is given in full, though the translator, not knowing what we mean by people's becoming Christians, took pains to insert at the bottom of the page that at these meetings of the negroes great effects were sometimes produced by the warm-hearted exhortations and prayers, and it often happened that heathen negroes embraced Christianity on the spot.

"One of your former scholars is now in my house, studying Armenian, and the book which I advised him to take as the best for the language is this 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

WAVERLEY IN BELMONT, October 26, 1860.

MRS. H. B. STOWE.

DEAR MADAM:—I will not make any apology for the liberty which I take of writing to you, although I cannot claim any personal acquaintance. At any rate, I think you will excuse me. The facts which I wish to communicate will, I doubt not, be of sufficient interest to justify me.

It was my privilege, for such I shall esteem it on many accounts, to receive into my family and have under my especial care the young Brahmin whose recent visit to this country you must be acquainted with. I mean Joguth Chunder Gangooly, the first and only individual of his caste who has visited this country. Being highly intelligent and familiar with the social and intellectual character of the Hindoos of his native land, he gave me much information for which, in my scanty knowledge of that country, I was unprepared. Among other things he assured me that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a book as well known and as much read in Bengal among his own people as here in America, that it had been translated into their language, and been made a household book. He himself showed a familiar acquaintance with its contents, and assured me that it had done not a little to deepen the loathing of slavery in the minds of the Hindoos, and also to qualify their opinion of our country.

The facts which he gave me I believe to be substantially true, and deemed them such as would have an interest for the author of the book in question. Though I grieve for the wrong and shame which disgraces my country, I take a laudable pride in those pro-

ductions of the true-hearted that appeal to the sympathies of all nations, and find a ready response in the heart of humanity.

With high respect, yours truly,

JAMES THURSTON.

From Mrs. Leonowens, formerly English governess in the family of the King of Siam:

48 INGLIS STREET, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

October 15, 1878.

MRS. H. B. STOWE.

DEAR MADAM:—The following is the fact, the result of the translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into the Siamese language, by my friend, Sonn Klean, a lady of high rank at the court of Siam. I enclose it to you here, as related in one of my books.

"Among the ladies of the harem I knew one woman who, more than all the rest, helped to enrich my life, and to render fairer and more beautiful every lovely woman I have since chanced to meet. Her name translated itself, and no other name could have been more appropriate, into 'Hidden Perfume.' Her dark eyes were clearer and calmer, her full lips had a stronger expression of tenderness about them, and her brow, which was at times smooth and open, and at others contracted with pain, grew nobler and more beautiful as through her studies in English the purposes of her life strengthened and grew deeper and broader each day. Our daily lessons and translations from English into Siamese had become a part of her happiest hours. The first book we translated was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and it soon became her favorite book. She would read it over and over again, though she knew all the characters by heart, and spoke of them as if she had known them all her life. On the 3d of January, 1867, she voluntarily liberated all her slaves, men, women, and children, one hundred and thirty in all, saying, 'I am wishful to be good like Harriet Beecher Stowe, and never again to buy human bodies, but only to let them go free once more.' Thenceforth, to express her entire sympathy and affection for the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' she always signed herself Harriet Beecher Stowe, and her sweet voice trembled with love and music whenever she spoke of the lovely American lady who had taught her as even Buddha had taught kings, to respect the rights of her fellow-creatures."

I remain yours very truly,

A. H. LEONOWENS.

The distinctively religious influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been not the least remarkable of the features of its history.

Among other testimonials in the possession of the writer is a Bible presented by an association of workingmen in Eng-

land on the occasion of a lecture delivered to them on "Uncle Tom, as an Illustration of Christianity."

The Christianity represented in the book was so far essential and unsectarian, that alike in the Protestant, Catholic, and Greek church it has found sympathetic readers.

It has, indeed, been reported that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been placed in the Index of the Roman Catholic Church, but of this there may be a doubt, as when the author was in Rome she saw it in the hands of the common people, and no less in those of some of the highest officials in the Vatican, and heard from them in conversation expressions of warm sympathy with the purport of the work.

In France it was the testimony of colporteurs that the enthusiasm for the work awakened a demand for the Bible of Uncle Tom, and led to a sale of the Scriptures.

The accomplished translator of M. Charpentier's edition said to the author that, by the researches necessary to translate correctly the numerous citations of Scripture in the work, she had been led to a most intimate knowledge of the sacred writings in French.

The witty scholar and littérateur, Heinrich Heine, speaking of his return to the Bible and its sources of consolation in the last years of his life, uses this language:

"The reawakening of my religious feelings I owe to that holy book the Bible. Astonishing! that after I have whirled about all my life over all the dance-floors of philosophy, and yielded myself to all the orgies of the intellect, and paid my addresses to all possible systems, without satisfaction, like Messalina after a licentious night, I now find myself on the same standpoint where poor Uncle Tom stands, — on that of the Bible. I kneel down by my black brother in the same prayer! What a humiliation! With all my science I have come no farther than the poor ignorant negro who has scarce learned to spell. Poor Tom, indeed, seems to have seen deeper things in the holy book than I. . . . Tom, perhaps, understands them better than I, because more flogging occurs in them, — that is, to say, those ceaseless blows of the whip which have æsthetically disgusted me in reading the Gospels and Acts. But a poor negro slave reads with his back, and understands better than we do. But I, who used to make citations from Homer, now begin to quote the Bible as Uncle Tom does." — *Vermischte Schriften*, p. 77.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN.

[This account was first published in the edition of the book for which Mrs. Stowe's Introduction was written, in 1878. Later researches have brought to light further titles, and these additions are indicated by being inclosed in brackets []. The opportunity has also been taken to revise and correct the original list.]

BRITISH MUSEUM, September 14, 1878.

DEAR SIRS, — I well remember the interest which the late Mr. Thomas Watts took in the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," from the moment that he had read it. Mr. Watts, besides being an accomplished philologist and one of the greatest linguists that ever lived, never neglected the current literature of his time, including the novels and romances of his own country and America. Scott and Dickens, Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper charmed him more than the dull books which great scholars are commonly supposed to be always reading. In Mrs. Beecher Stowe's work he admired not only the powerful descriptions of life in the Slave States, the strokes of character, the humor and the pathos, but above all he was impressed with the deep earnestness of purpose in the writer, and used to express it as his opinion that it was a work destined to prove a most powerful agent in the uprooting of slavery in America. No one in this country was better acquainted than Mr. Watts with the politics of the United States; and in the war which eventually ensued on the subject of slavery, between the Northern and Southern States, he was always a consistent supporter of the policy of President Lincoln.

Of the reasons which induced him to prevail upon Mr. (now Sir Anthony) Panizzi to make a collection for the library of the British Museum of the different translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the extracts given from his letter to Professor Stowe, are a sufficient explanation.

At your desire I have the pleasure to forward to you, as a supplement to Mr. Watts's letter, the accompanying list of editions and translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," contained in the Library of the British Museum, as well as of others which have not yet been obtained. Of the latter there is a Servian translation which has been ordered but not yet received.

When this shall have been added, the various languages into which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated will be

exactly twenty in number,—a copy of each being in the British Museum. These several languages, in alphabetical order, are as follows: viz., Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish (only a modification of Dutch, but often treated as a distinct language), French, German, Hungarian or Magyar, Illyrian (by Mr. Watts called Wendish), Polish, Portuguese, Romaic or Modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh.

There may still be translations in other languages, of which sure intelligence has not yet been obtained.

In some of the languages mentioned, as, for instance, in French and German, there are several distinct versions. A summary of these is given at the end of the general Bibliographical List herewith appended.

I remain, dear sirs,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE BULLEN.

MESSRS. HORTON, OSGOOD & Co.

The letter of Mr. Watts to which Mr. Bullen refers, was addressed to Professor Stowe about 1860, and is as follows:—

Extract from a Letter from the late THOMAS WATTS, Esq., Librarian of the British Museum, to PROFESSOR STOWE.

DEAR SIRS,—It is certainly one of the most striking features of the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that it has been translated into so many languages, and among them into so many obscure ones, languages which it has been so hard for popularity to penetrate. Even the masterpieces of Scott and Dickens have never been translated into Welsh, while this American novel has forced its way, in various shapes, into the languages of the ancient Britons.

There is a complete and excellent translation by Hugh Williams, there is an abridged one by W. Williams, and there is a strange incorporation of it, almost entire, into the body of a tale by Rev. William Rees called "Aelwyd F' Ewythr Robert" (or "Uncle Robert's Hearth.")

In the east of Europe it has found as much acceptance as in the west. The "Edinburgh Review" mentioned some time ago that there was one into Magyar. There are, in fact, three in that language,—one by Tringi, one by Tarbar, and one (probably an abridged one) for the use of children. There are two translations into the Illyrian, and two into the Wal-

lachian. There is one Polish translation, and an adaptation by Miss Arabella Palmer into Russian. A full translation into Russian appears to have been forbidden till lately, lest it might get into circulation among the serfs, among whom it might prove as hazardous to introduce it as the Portuguese version published in Paris among the slaves of Brazil.

Of course the book exists also in Danish, Swedish, and Dutch, (one Dutch edition being published in the island of Batavia.) In the great literary languages of the Continent the circulation has been immense. In the "*Bibliographie de la France*," at least four versions are mentioned which have run through various editions, and in the *Leipsic Catalogue* for 1852 and 1853, the distinct German versions enumerated amounted to no less than thirteen.

In the Asiatic languages the only version I have yet seen is the Armenian. Copies of all these versions have been procured or ordered for the British Museum.

It is customary in all great libraries to make a collection of versions of the Scriptures in various languages and dialects, to serve, among other purposes, for those of philological study. I suggested to Mr. Panizzi, then at the head of the printed book department, that in this point of view it would be of considerable interest to collect the versions of "Uncle Tom."

The translation of the same text by thirteen different translators at precisely the same epoch of a language is a circumstance perhaps altogether unprecedented, and it is one not likely to recur, as the tendency of modern alterations in the law of copyright is to place restrictions on the liberty of translators. The possession, too, of such a book as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is very different from that of such books as "*Thomas à Kempis*," in the information it affords to the student of a language. There is every variety of style, from that of animated narration and passionate wailing to that of the most familiar dialogue, and dialogue not only in the language of the upper classes but of the lowest.

The student who has once mastered "Uncle Tom" in Welsh or Wallachian is not likely to meet any further difficulties in his progress through Welsh or Wallachian prose. These considerations, united to those of another character, which had previously led to the collection by the Museum of translations of the plays of Shakespeare, the Antiquary, the Pickwick Club, etc., led to the adoption of my views, and many of these versions have already found their way to the shelves of

the Museum, while others are on their way. When all are assembled the notes and prefaces of different translators would furnish ample material for an instructive article in a review. . . .

Yours very truly,
THOMAS WATTS.

The following is a list of the various editions and translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," contained in the library of the British Museum:—

- I. *Complete Texts* and abridgments, extracts, and adaptations, versified or dramatized, of the original English.
- II. *Translations*, in alphabetical order, of the languages, twenty in number, viz.: Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian or Magyar, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romaine or Modern Greek, Russian, Spanish, Servian, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh.*

In these are also comprised abridgments, extracts, and adaptations.

- III. *Appendix*. Containing a list of the various works relating to "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" also critical notices of the work, whether separately published or contained in reviews, magazines, newspapers, etc.

I. ORIGINAL ENGLISH.

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . One hundred and tenth thousand. 2 vols.

John P. Jewett & Co. Boston, U. S. 1852. 12°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With introductory remarks by J. Sherman.

H. G. Bohn. London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America.

T. Bosworth (Aug. 14th). London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With a Preface by the Author, written expressly for this edition.

T. Bosworth (Oct. 13th). London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . With twenty-seven Illustrations on wood by G. Cruikshank, Esq.

J. Cassell. London. 1852. 8°

Uncle Tom's Cabin. With a new Preface by H. B. Stowe.

Clarke & Co. London. [1852.] 8°

* This list of translations is omitted as the more recent catalogue obtained for this Report through the courtesy of the officers of the British Museum contains the latest editions and is therefore a little fuller than that printed by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893.

- The People's Illustrated Edition. Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. With 50 Engravings.
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. [With a Preface signed G.]
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 12°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. Third edition. [With a Preface by G.]
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. (The seventh thousand of this edition.)
C. H. Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America . . . reprinted . . . from the tenth American edition.
Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin, "the Story of the Age."
J. Gilbert. London. 1852. 18°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Life among the Lowly; or, Pictures of Slavery in the United States of America. Third edition. Embellished with eight spirited Engravings.
Ingraham, Cooke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave. With an Introduction by E. Burritt. With 16 Illustrations, etc.
Patridge & Oakey. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave . . . With [an Introduction and] twelve Illustrations on Wood, designed by Anelay.
Patridge & Oakey. London. 1852. 8°
- Another edition. Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, the History of a Christian Slave. With an Introduction [and Illustration by H. Anelay].
Patridge & Oakey (Sept. 18th). London. [1852.] 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. With eight Engravings. [With a Preface signed G.]
Routledge & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. Third edition. With forty Illustrations.
Routledge & Co. and Clarke & Co. London. 1852. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. With introductory remarks by J. Sherman.
J. Snow. London. 1852. 8°
- Second edition. Complete for seven pence. Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Reprinted verbatim from the American edition. Fiftieth thousand.
G. Vickers. London. [1852.] 4°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Tauchnitz, Leipzig. 1852. 16°.* Being part of the Collection of "British Authors." Vol. 243, 44.
- Cassell's edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin [by H. E. B. S.].
London. 1852. 12°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. *London. 1852. 8°* Forming Vol. 84 of the "Parlour Library."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. *London. 1852. 8°.* Being No. 121 of the "Standard Novels."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New illustrated edition.
Adam & Charles Black. Edinburg. 1853. 8°





- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in Slave States of America.
Clarke, Beeton & Co. London. [1853]. 16°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly . . . With above
one hundred and fifty illustrations.
N. Cooke. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. Illustrated edition.
Designs by Billings, etc.
S. Low, Son & Co. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Slave Life in America. [With a Biographical
Sketch of Mrs. H. E. B. Stowe.]
T. Nelson & Sons. London, Edinburgh, printed 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Life among the Lowly. With a Pre-
face by the . . . Earl of Carlisle.
G. Routledge & Co. London, 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. Adapted for young persons by Mrs Crowe.
With 8 Illustrations.
G. Routledge & Co. London. 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin: a Tale of Slave Life, etc.
Forming part of the "Universal Library. Fiction, Vol. I.
London, 1853. 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Standard illustrated edition.
London, Ipswich [printed 1857]. 12°
One of a series called the "Run and Read Library."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . With a Preface by . . . the Earl of
Carlisle. A new edition.
Routledge & Sons. London, [1864.] 8°
- Uncle Tom's Cabin . . . Standard illustrated edition. *London.*
1870. 8° Forming part of the "Lily Series."
- All about Little Eva, from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
London. 1853. 12°
- All about Poor Little Topsy, from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
London. 1853. 12°
- A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin. By "Aunt Mary" [i. e. Miss Low].
With an address from Mrs. H. B. Stowe to the Children of Eng-
land and America.
S. Low & Son. London. (Jewett & Co., Boston, U. S.) 1853. 8°
- A selection of passages from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- Pictures and Stories from Uncle Tom's Cabin (designed to adapt Mrs.
Stowe's narrative to the understanding of the youngest readers).
Edinburgh. 1853. 4°
- The Juvenile Uncle Tom's Cabin. Arranged for young readers. By
Mrs. Crowe.
Routledge & Co. London. 1853. 12°
An abridgment. With four illustrations.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children. By Mrs. Crowe.
Routledge & Sons. London. 1868. 12°
This is another edition of the preceding abridgment. With two illustrations.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. A drama of real life. In three Acts [and in
prose]. Adapted from Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated Novel.
London. 1854. 12°
Contained in Vol. XII. of "Lacy's acting edition of Plays."
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. A drama in six Acts, by G. L. Aiken.
New York. 1868. 12°
Contained in "French's Standard Drama."

III. APPENDIX.

The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin; presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded. Together with corroborative Statements, verifying the truth of the Work. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Clarke, Beeton & Co.; and Thomas Bosworth. London. [1853.] 8°

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Tauchnitz, Leipzig. 1853. 16°*

Forming Vols. 206-67 of the "Collection of British Authors."

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. Second Edition.

Sampson Low, Son & Co. London. 1853. 8°

La Clef de la Case de l'Oncle Tom. Avec les pièces justificatives. Ouvrage traduit par Old Nick [*pseud.* i. e. Paul Emile Dauran Forgues] & A. Joanne.

Paris. 1853. 8°

La Clef de la Case de l'Oncle Tom.

Paris. 1857.

This is another copy of the preceding, with a new title-page and a different date.

Schlüssel zu Onkel Tom's Hütte. Enthaltend die ursprünglichen Thatsachen und Documente, die dieser Geschichte zu Grunde liegen. Zweite Auflage.

Leipzig. 1853. 8°

Forming Bnd. 5 and 7 of the "Neue Volks-Bibliothek, herausgegeben von A. Schrader."

La Slave de la Cabaña del Tío Tom. Traducida de la ultima edicion por G. A. Larrosa.

Madrid, Barcelona [printed], 1855. 8°

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," SEPARATELY PUBLISHED; ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED UNDER THE AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adams (F. Colburn). Uncle Tom at Home. A review of the reviewers and repudiators of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. Stowe.

Philadelphia. 1853. 12°

Another Edition.

London. [1853.] 12°

Brimblecomb (Nicholas) *pseud.* Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins. Triumphant defense of Slavery: in a series of Letters to H. B. Stowe.

Boston, U. S. 1853. 8°

Clare (Edward). The Spirit and Philosophy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

London. 1853. 12°

Criswell (R.). Uncle Tom's Cabin contrasted with "Buckingham Hall, the Planter's Home;" or, a fair view of both sides of the Slavery Question.

New York. 1853. 12°

Denman (Thomas) *Baron Denman*. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "Bleak House," Slavery and Slave Trade. Seven articles by Lord Denman, reprinted from the "Standard." With an article containing facts connected with Slavery, by Sir G. Stephen, reprinted from the "Northampton Mercury."

London. 1853. 12°

Second Edition.

London. 1853. 12°

Helps (*Sir Arthur*). A letter on Uncle Tom's Cabin. By the author of "Friends in Council."

Cambridge, U. S. 1852. 8°

Henson (Josiah). "Uncle Tom's Story of his Life." An Autobiography of J. Henson, from 1789 to 1876. With a Preface by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and an introductory note by G. Sturge and S. Morley. Edited by J. Lobb. [With a Portrait.] Fortieth thousand.

London, 1877. 8°

Senior (Nassau William). American Slavery: a reprint of an article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which a portion was inserted in the 206th number of the Edinburgh Review; and of Mr. Sumner's Speech of the 19th and 20th of May, 1856. With a notice of the events which followed that speech.

London. 1856. 8°

Published without the author's name.

Another Edition.

London. [1862.] 8°

Published with the author's name.

Thompson (George). American Slavery. A lecture delivered in the Music Hall, Store St., Dec. 13th, 1852. Proving by unquestionable evidence the correctness of Mrs. Stowe's portraiture of American Slavery, in her popular work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

London. 1853. 12°

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN VARIOUS PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM; ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Note. — Those in the *Welsh* language are printed together at the end.

The "*Athenæum*." London. 1852, p. 574. Notice.

1852, p. 1173. Contrast between "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the works by Hildreth and W. L. G. Smith.

1859, p. 549. Contrasts the literary merits of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Minister's Wooing."

1863, p. 78. Notice of the Influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The "*Baptist Magazine*." London. 1852. Vol. 44. p. 206. Notice.

The "*Baptist Reporter*." London. 1852. N. S. Vol. 9, p. 206. Notice.

"*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*." Edinburgh. 1853. Vol. 74. p. 393. Review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Key."

"*The Christian Reformer*." London. 1853. 3d Series, Vol. 8, p. 472. Review.

The "*Christian Witness*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 9, p. 344. Review.

"*The Critic*." London. 1852. fol. p. 293. Notice.

"*Dublin University Magazine*." Dublin. Vol. 40, Nov., 1852. 8°. Review.

"*The Eclectic Review*." London. 1852. 8°. N. S. Vol. 4. Notice Do. Vol. 7. 1854. Notice.

"*The Edinburgh Review*." London. 1855. No. 206. The article "American Slavery," written by N. W. Senior, and twice reprinted by the author with additions.

"*Fraser's Magazine*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 46. A critique by A. H.

"*The Free Church Magazine*." Edinburgh. 1852. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1, p. 359. Notice.

"*The General Baptist Repository*." London. 1852. 8°. Vol. 31, p. 330. Notice.

"*The Inquirer*." London. 1852. fol. Vol. 2, p. 644. Review.

"*The Literary Gazette*." London. 1852. fol. Notice.

"*The Local Preacher's Magazine*." London. 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1. Notice.

- "The Methodist New Connexion Magazine." London. 1852. 8°. 3d Series, Vol. 20. Review.
- "The Mother's Magazine." London. 1852. Review.
- "The North British Review." Edinburgh. 1853. 8°. Vol. 18. Review.
- "The Quarterly Review." London. 1857. Vol. 101. Review of "Dred" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- "Sharpe's London Magazine," conducted by Mrs. S. C. Hall. London. 1852, 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 1. Review.
- N. S. Vol. 2. Notice, with Miss Bremer's opinion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- "The Spectator." London. 1852. 8°. Notice.
- "Tait's Edinburgh Magazine." Edinburgh. 1852. 8°. 2d Series. Notice.
- "The Westminster Review." London. 1853. 8°. N. S. Vol. 4. Review.

WELSH REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

- "Y Cylchgrawn" [The Circulator]. Abertawy. 1853. 8°. Vol. 3. Review of Welsh translation.
- "YDicygiwr" [The Reformer]. Llanelli. 1852. 8°. Vols. 17 and 18. Notices of Welsh translations.
- "Y Dysgedydd" [The Instructor]. Dolgellau. 1853. 8°. Notices of Welsh translations.
- "Yr Ffurgrawn Wesleyaidd" [The Wesleyan Golden Treasury]. Llanidloes. 1853. 8°. Vol. 2. Review of Welsh translations.
- "Y Greal" [The Miscellany]. Llangollen. 1853. 8°. Vol. 2. Review.
- "Yr Haul" [The Sun]. Llanymddyfri. 18°. Vol. 4. Extracts and Reviews.
- "Y Traethodydd" [The Essayist]. Dinbych. 1853. 8°. Vol. 9. Notice.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES IN UNITED STATES PERIODICALS.

- "The Literary World." New York. 1852. fol. Vol. 10. Review.
- "Littell's Living Age." Boston. 1852. 8°. Reviews from American and English Periodicals.
- "The New Englander." New Haven. 1852. 8°. Vol. 10. Review.
- "The New York Quarterly Review." New York. 1853. Vol. 1. Review.
- "The North American Review." Boston. 1853. 8°. Vol. 77. Review.
- "The United States Review." New York. 1853. 8°. Vol. 1.

A Critique in "Blackwood's Magazine." Article, "Slavery and Slave Power in the United States." The writer speaks of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as "A romance without the slightest pretension to truth, and the foundation of a wholesale attack on the institutions and character of the people of the United States."

REVIEWS AND NOTICES IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

- "Boekzaal der Geleerde Wereld." Dutch. Amsterdam. 1853. 12°. Review, by "J. J. V. T."
- "De Tijd." Dutch. 'sGravenhage, 1853. 8°. Deel 17. Notice, with portrait of Mrs. Stowe.
- "Vaderlandsche Letteroefeningen." Dutch. Amsterdam. 1853. 8°. Review.
- "De Eendragt." Flemish. Gent. 1853. Jaerzang 7. Review, by "R."

- "*Revue Critique des Livres Nouveaux.*" French. Paris. 1852. 8°. Review, by "H. A. P."
- "*Revue Contemporaine.*" French. Paris. 1852. 8°. Tome 4. Article, "Les Nègres en Amérique," by Philarète Chasles.
- "*Revue des Deux Mondes.*" French. Paris. 1852. 8°. 6th series. Tom 16. Article, "Le Roman Abolitioniste en Amérique," by Émile Montégut.
- "*Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung.*" German. Leipzig. 1853. 4°. Band I. Review, by Rudolf Gottschall.
- "*Europa.*" German. Leipzig. 1853. fol. Review and Notices.
- "*Das Pfennig-Magazin.*" German. Leipzig. 1852. fol. Notices.
- "*Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd.*" German. Leipzig. 1853. 8°. Review.
- "*Il Cimento.*" Italian. Torino. 1852. 8°. Review.

TITLES OF VARIOUS EDITIONS, TRANSLATIONS, ABBRIDGMENTS, ADAPTATIONS, KEYS, REVIEWS, ETC., NOT CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM AT THE TIME WHEN THE FOREGOING LISTS WERE COMPILED.

- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New Edition, with Illustrations, and a Bibliography of the Work by George Bullen, Esq., F. S. A., Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum. Together with an Introductory Account of the Work. Houghton, Osgood & Co. Boston. 1878. 8°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. New Edition with an Introductory Account of the Work by the Author. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 1885. 12°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. [With introduction.] 2 Vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 1891. 16°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. Universal Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 1892. 12°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin. Brunswick Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 1893. 18°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. With an Introduction setting forth the History of the Novel, and a Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 2 Vol. 1896. Crown 8°]
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin. A Tale of Life among the Lowly. With Portrait and Twenty-seven Illustrations [woodcuts] by George Cruikshank. Hutchinson & Co. London. [no date]. 8°]
- [The Christian Slave. A Drama, founded on a Portion of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Dramatized by Harriet Beecher Stowe, expressly for the Readings of Mrs. Mary E. Webb. Philips, Sampson & Co. Boston. 1855. 16°]
- Strejček Tom, cili: Otroctví ve svobodné Americe. Povídka pro mlady a dospěly vek, vyzdělání dle anglického románu od paní Harriet Beecher Stowe. Bohemian. Prague. 1853. 12°]
- [Onkel Toms Hütte. Tredie Oplag. Danish. 2 Vols. V. Pto. [Kjöbenhavn?] 1876.]
- De Hut van Oom Tom, of het Leven der Negerslaven in Noord-Amerika. Naar het Fransch van de La Bédouillère, door W. L. Ritter. Dutch. Batavia. 1853. 8°

A copy of this version is in the possession of Professor Stowe.

De Neger hut, of het Leven der Negerslaven in Amerika. Uit Engelsch vertaald door P. Munnich. Eerste Deel.

Dutch. Soerabaya [at the East End of Java]. 1853. 8°

A copy of this version is also in the possession of Professor Stowe.

[De Negerhut. (Uncle Tom's Cabin.) Een Vemaal uit het Slavenleven in Noord-Amerika. Naar den 20sten Amerikaanschen Druk. Uit het Engelsch vertaald door C. M. Mensing. Volks-Uitgave.

Dutch. Amsterdam. 1874. 12°]

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par L. de Wailly et El. Texier.

French. Paris. 1852. 8°

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction complète par A. Michiels. 2^e Edition.

French. Paris. 1852. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduite par L. Pilatte.

French. 2 tom. Paris. 1852. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Illustrations Anglaises.

French. Paris. 1852. 4°

Another Edition. *Paris. 1852. large 8°*

Another Edition. *Paris. 1852. sm. 8°*

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par A. Michiels. 3^e Edition.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

4^e Edition. *Paris. 1853. 12°*

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de MM. Wailly et Texier.

French. Paris. 1853. 4°

2^e Edition. *Paris. 1853. 12°.*

La Case du Père Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Nouvelle Edition, augmentée d'une notice de G. Sand.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par L. Énault.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par MM. C. Rowey et A. Rolet.

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

Another Edition. *Paris. 1853. 8°*

La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Texier et Wailly.

French. Paris. 1853. 4°

Contained in the "Musée Littéraire due Siècle."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Énault.

French. Paris. 1853. 16°

Contained in the "Bibliothèque des Chemis de Fer."

Another Edition. *Paris. 1853. 12°.*

Contained in the "Bibliothèque des meilleurs romans étrangers."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par Victor Ratier. Edition revue par l'Abbé Jouhanneaud.

French. Limoges et Paris. 1853. 8°

"Édition modifiée à l'usage de la Jeunesse."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Racontée aux enfants, par Mme Arabella Palmer. Traduite de l'anglais, par A. Viollet. (With Illustrations.)

French. Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière.

French. Paris. 1854. 4°

Contained in the "Panthéon Populaire."



La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de V. Ratier. Revue par l'Abbé Jouhanneau.

French. Limoges et Paris. 1857. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par La Barré.

French. 3 Vols. Paris. 1861. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Mme L. S. Belloc. Avec une préface de Mme Beecher Stowe. Ornée de son Portrait.

French. Paris. 1862. 12°

Contained in the "Bibliothèque Charpentier."

Reprinted. *Paris. 1872. 12°*

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par M. L. Pilatte. Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une préface de l'auteur et d'une introduction par G. Sand.

French. Paris. 1862. 12°

La Case du Père Tom. Traduction de La Bédollière. Notice de G. Sand. Illustrations Anglaises.

French. Paris. 1863. 4°

Contained in the "Panthéon Populaire."

Reprinted. *Paris. 1874. 4°*

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduite par L. Enault.

French. Paris. 1864. 12°

Contained in the "Bibliothèque des meilleurs romans étrangers."

Reprinted. *Paris. 1865. 12°*

Do. *Paris. 1873. 12°*

Do. *Paris. 1875. 12°*

Do. *Paris. 1876. 12°*

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Barré.

French. Paris. 1865.

[La Case de l'Oncle Tom; ou, Vie de Nègres en Amérique. Roman Américain traduit par Louis Enault.

French. Paris. 1872. 16°]

[La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par M. Léon Pilatte. Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une introduction par George Sand.

French. Paris. 1875. 12°]

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par E. du Chatenet.

French. Limoges. 1876. 8°

Abrégé de l'histoire de l'Oncle Tom, à l'usage de la jeunesse.

French. Leipzig. 1857. 16°

Forming Vol. 24 of the "Petite Bibliothèque Française."

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Drame en huit Actes: par MM. Dumanoir et d'Ennery. Musique de M. Artus. Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique.

Paris. 1853. 12°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Romance tirée du roman de ce nom, jouée à l'Ambigu, paroles de E. Lecart.

Paris. 1853. 4°

La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Chanson nouvelle, d'après le drame de ce nom. [By "L. C."]

Paris. 1853. 4°

Onkel Tom, oder Sklavenleben in der Republik Amerika.

German. Berlin. 1852. 8°

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen. 2 Thle.

German. Berlin. 1852. 8°

Onkle Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen.

German. 30 Lieferungen. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°

Onkel Tom's Hütte. Uebersetzt von F. C. Nordestern.

German. 6 Hefte. *Wein.* 1852. 8°

Onkel Tom, oder Negerleben in den nordamerikanischen Sklavenstaaten. Uebersetzt von W. E. Dragulin.

German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°

Forming Bd. 9-12 of the "Amerikanische Bibliothek."

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten des freien Nordamerika. Frei bearbeitet von Ungewitter.

German. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°

Forming Bd. 317 of the "Belletristisches Lese-Cabinet."

Slaverel in dem Lande der Freiheit, oder das Leben der Neger in den Sklavenstaaten Nordamerika's. Nach der 15 Auflage von Onkel Tom's Cabin.

German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1852. 8°

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Sklaven von H. B. Stowe.

German. 11 Bdchen. 1852-52. 4°

Forming Bdchen 1871-1881 of "Das Belletristische Ausland."

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Sklavenleben in den Freistaaten Amerika's. Aus dem Englischen. Zweite Auflage.

German. 3 Thle. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Sklaven. Aus dem Englischen übertragen von L. Du Bois.

German. 3 Thle. *Stuttgart.* 1853. 16°.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Aus dem Englischen.

German. *Leipzig.* 1853. 8°.

Forming Bd. 1 of the "Neue Volks-Bibliothek."

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Nordamerika. Mit 50 Illustrationen. Zweite Auflage.

German. *Leipzig.* 1853. 8°.

Dritte, mit Anmerkungen vermehrte Auflage.

Leipzig. 1853. 8°.

Vierte Auflage. *Leipzig.* 1854. 8°.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Slaverel im Lande der Freiheit. *German.* Dritte Auflage. 4 Bdc.

German. 4 Bdc. *Leipzig.* 1853. 16°.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in Nordamerika. Im Auszuge bearbeitet.

German. *Berlin.* 1853. 16°.

[Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt.

German. *Leipzig.* 1878. 16°.

In the Universal-Bibliothek.

Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählung für die Jugend, von Max Schasler.

German. 2 Bdchen. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°.

Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählungen für die Jugend. Für die deutsche Jugend bearbeitet von Max Schasler.

German. 2 Bdchen. *Berlin.* 1853. 8°.

Forming Bdchen 1 of the "Hausbibliothek der Jugend."

- La Capanna di Papa Tom. Libera Versione dal Franchese. etc.
Italian. Napoli. 1853. 8°.
A copy of this version is in the possession of Professor Stowe.
- [La Capanna dello Zio Tom. Nuovo Versione Italiana, Elegante
Illustrata dal Sig. Bonamore.
Italian. Milano. 1883. 8°.
- [Chata Wujka Tomasza, czyli życie niewolników w Zjednoczonych
Stanach Północnej Ameryki.
Polish. 2 Tom. Warszawa. 1877. 32°.]
- Khizhina dyadi Toma, etc.
Russian. Moscow. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Tom, etc.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1858. 8°.
- Dyadya Tom, etc. [Uncle Tom; or, Life of the Negro-Slaves in
America. A tale adapted from the English by M. F. Butovich.
Abridged.]
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1867. 8°.
- [Khizhina dyadi Toma: Poyest, etc.
Russian. St. Petersburg and Moscow. 1874. 16°]
- Chicha-Tomina Koliba.
Servian. Beigrade. 1854. 8°.
- [La Cabafia del Tio Tom. Traducida al Castellano por A. A.
Orihuela.
Spanish. Paris. 1852. 16°.]
- [Onkel Toms Stuga, eller Negerlifvet i Amerikanska Slafstaterna.
Öfversättning af S. J. Callerholm.
Swedish. Göteborg. 1873. 8°.]
- [Onkel Toms Stuga. Skildring ur de Vanlottades Lif.
Swedish. Stockholm. 1882. 16°.]
[Three editions were also published between 1860 and 1865 by Alb. Bonnier, Stockholm.]
- [Aelwyd F'Ewythr Robert: neu, Hanes Caban F'Ewythr Tomos.
Gan y Parch. William Rees.
Welsh. Dinbych. 1853. 16°.
- [A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin; presenting the Original Facts and
Documents upon which the story is founded. Together with
Corroborative Statements verifying the Truth of the Work. By
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
John P. Jewett & Co. Boston. 1853. 8°]
- Nyckeln till Onkel Toms Stuga. [Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.]
Verkliga Tilldragelser på hvilka Romanen af samma namn
hvilat. Uldrag efter Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. Öfversatt efter
Engelska Originalen.
Swedish. Stockholm. 1853. 16°.
- [The Southern View of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From The Southern
Literary Messenger. By the Editor [John R. Thompson].
No place or date. 8°]
- [Uncle Tom in England. The London Times on Uncle Tom's Cabin.
A Review from the London Times of Friday, September 3, 1852.
Bunce & Bro., New York. 1852. 8°, paper]
- [Uncle Tom in Paris; or, Views of Slavery Outside the Cabin.
Together with Washington's Views of Slavery, now for the first
Time Published. By Adolphus M. Hart. [Also containing the
London Times Review of September 3, 1852.]
William Taylor & Co. Baltimore. 1854. 12°]

[Notes on Uncle Tom's Cabin: Being a Logical Answer to the Allegations and Inferences against Slavery as an Institution. With a supplementary note on the Key, and an Appendix of Authorities. By the Rev. E. J. Stearns, A.M., Late Professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Philadelphia. 1853. 16°]

[Father Henson's Story of his own Life. With an Introduction by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

John P. Jewett & Co. Boston. 1858. 12°

While Josiah Henson was not really the original of Uncle Tom (the latter being an entirely imaginary character), yet his life was in many respects a parallel to that of Mrs. Stowe's hero.]

[Reviews in Leading Periodicals as follows:—

Prospective Review. London. 1852. Vol. 8. p. 490.—1853. Vol. 9. p. 248.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. Edinburgh. 1852. Vol. 19. pp. 155, 187.—1853. Vol. 19. p. 85.

Southern Literary Messenger. Richmond. 1852. Vol. 18. pp. 620, 721.—1853. Vol. 19. p. 321.

Southern Quarterly Review. Charleston, S. C. 1853. Vol. 23. p. 81.—1854. Vol. 24. p. 214.

Christian Observer. London. 1852. Vol. 52. p. 695.

Irish Quarterly Review. Dublin. 1856. Vol. 6. p. 766.

Western Journal and Civilian. St. Louis. 1853. Vol. 9. p. 133.—Vol. 10. p. 319 (A. Beatty).

Putnam's Monthly Magazine. New York. 1853. Vol. 1. p. 97. ("Success of U. T. C.")

Atlantic Monthly. Boston. 1879. Vol. 43. p. 407 (W. D. Howells).—1896. Vol. 78. p. 311 ("The Story of U. T. C.," by C. D. Warner).

Manhattan. New York. 1882. Vol. 1. p. 28 (W. H. Forman).

Andover Review. Boston. 1885. Vol. 4. p. 363. ("Is it a Novel?")

Magazine of American History. New York. 1890. Vol. 23. p. 16. (F. Y. McCray).

Magazine of Western History. New York. 1890. Vol. 12. p. 24. ("Origin of U. T. C.," by H. D. Teetor.)

[Discourses on Special Occasions and Miscellaneous Papers. By Cornelius Van Santvoord.

M. W. Dodd, New York. 1856. 12°

Contains a chapter entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin, and colonization."]

TRANSLATIONS OF MRS. H. B. STOWE'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

A list received from the British Museum.

The starred editions are those which were in the Stowe Cabinet at the World's Fair.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—TRANSLATIONS.

[Brother Thomas' Cabin, a story by H. B. Stowe, an American Lady.] 2 vols.

Armenian. Venice. 1854. 12°

Strejcek Tom, cili: Otrocvi ve svoboduš Americe.

Bohemian. V Praze. 1853. 12°

- Stryc Tomáš, aneb Obrazy ze života černý ch otruku v Americe, s anglického pané H. B. S. (Much abridged.)
Bohemian. V Brně. 1854. 8°
- Strycek Tom. Obraz ze života Americkéhoho.
Bohemian. V Praze. 1877. 8°
- Nové sbírky svazek 125 of Boleslavsky's "Divadelln Ochotnik."
- Onkel Tomas, eller Negerlivet i Amerikas Slavestater. Oversat fra den nordamerikanske original af Capt. Schadtler.
Danish. Kjøbenhavn. 1853. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hytte, eller Negerliv i de Amerikanske Slavesteter. Oversat af P. V. Grove.
Danish. Kjøbenhavn. 1856. 8°
- * De Negerhut. Naar den 20en Amerikaanschen druk, uit het Engelsch vertaald door C. M. Mensing. 2 Deel.
Dutch. Haarlem. 1853. 8°
- * De Hut van Oom Tom. Naar het Fransch door W. L. Ritter.
Dutch. Batavia. 1853. 8°
- * De Neger hut. Uit Engelsch Vertaald door P. Munnich.
Dutch. Soerabaya (Java). 1853. 8°
- Seta Tumon Tupa, lyhykäisestl Kerottu ja Kannulla kuvankasilla valaistu. (Abridged translation.)
Finnish. Turussa. (Abo) 1850, obl. 4°
- De Hut van Onkel Tom, eene Slaven-Geschiedenis. Naer het Engelsch. 3 Deel.
Flemish. Gent. (1852.) 8°
- * La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom, ou les Noirs en Amérique. Traduction par L. de Wailby et E. Texier.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°
- Troisième édition. *Paris. (1853.) 8°*
- * Le Cabane de l'Oncle Tom, traduction complète par A. Michiels, avec une biographie de l'auteur.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Nouvelle édition. *Paris. 1887. 8°*
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. ou sort des Nègres Esclaves. Traduction nouvelle par M. L. Caslon. 2 tom.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction complète par Ch. Romey et A. Rolet.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom racontée aux enfants par Arabella Palmer. Traduit par Alphonse Viollet.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par Victor Ratier.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction par Old Nick (i. e., P. E. Dauran Forgues) et A. Joanne.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
- * La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction faite à la demande de l'Auteur par Madame L. S. Belloc, avec une préface de Madame B. Stowe.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduit par L. Pilatte. 2 vols.
French. Paris. 1852. 8°

- * Nouvelle édition revue, et d'une introduction par George Sand.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Another edition. 2 vols. *Paris. 1862. 12°*
- * Le Père Tom, ou vie des nègres en Amérique. Traduction de La Bédollière.
French. Paris. 1853. 12°
- Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une notice de G. Sand. Illustrations, etc.
French. Paris. (1859.) 4°
- La Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction de L. Enault.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
- One of a series called "Bibliothèque des Chemis de Fer."
- Reprinted. *Paris. 1864. 12°*
- do *Paris. 1865. 12°*
- * L'Oncle Tom, racontée aux Enfants par Mlle. Rilliet de Constant.
Reprinted. *Paris. 1873. 12°*
- do *Paris. 1876. 12°*
- do *Paris. 1890. 12°*
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Romance tirée de ce nom, jouée a l'Ambigu, paroles de E. Lecart.
French. Paris. 1853. 4°
- * Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Drame en huit actes. Par MM. Dumanoir et D'Ennery. Représenté pour la première fois, à Paris sur le Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique le 10 Janvier, 1853.
French. Paris. 1853. 4°
- Contained in the "Théâtre Contemporain Illustré." 80e série.
- * L'Oncle Tom. Drame en cinq actes et neuf tableaux. Par M. E. Texier et L. de Wailly. Représenté pour la première fois à Paris, sur le Théâtre de la Gaité le 23 Janvier, 1853.
French. Paris. 1853. 8°
- Contained in the "Bibliothèque Dramatique," tom. 49.
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Traduction revue par E. du Chatenet.
French. Limoges. (1880.) 8°
- Le Case de l'Oncle Tom. Edition abrégée et illustrée.
French. Paris. 1887. 8°
- * Onkel Tom. oder Sklavenleben in der Republik Amerika.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- * Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. 2 Thle.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, 30 Lief.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte. Uebersetzt von F. C. Nordestern. 6 Hfte.
German. Wien. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom. Uebersetzt von W. E. Dragulin. 4 Bde.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- * Slaverie in dem Lande der Freiheit, etc. 4 Bde.
German. Leipzig. 1852. 8°
- Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder die Geschichte eines christlichen Sklaven. II Bdchen, 1852-3. 4°
- * Onkel Tom's Hütte. Eine Negergeschichte. 3 Bdchen.
German. Berlin. 1852. 8°
- Bdch. 4-6 Jahrg. 5 of "Allgemeine Deutsch Volks Bibliothek."

Ohelm Tom's Hütte oder das Leben bei den Niedrigen. Uebersetzt von H. R. Hutten.

German. Boston. U. S. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom, oder Schilderungen aus dem Leben in den Sklavenstaaten Nordamerikas. Nach der 35sten englischen Auflage von J. S. Lowe. 2 Bde.

German. Hamburg. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte. Ein Roman aus dem Leben der Sklaven in Amerika. 2 Bde.

German. Berlin. (1853.) 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder das Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten des freien Nordamerika. In deutscher Auffassungsweise für deutsche Leser bearbeitet von Dr. Ungewitter. Dritte Ausgabe. Mit 6 Illustrationen.

German. Wien. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten Amerikas. Aus dem Englischen. Mit 6 Holzschnitten. 3 Bde.

German. Berlin. 1853. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Amerika. Neunte Auflage. Nebst Portrait.

German. Leipzig. 1853. 8°

Bd. I. of Neue-Volks Bibliothek herausgegeben von A. Schrader.

Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Negerleben in den Sklavenstaaten von Nordamerika. Mit fünfzig Illustrationen. Vierte Auflage.

German. Leipzig. 1854. 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, nach dem Englischen . . . für die reifere Jugend bearbeitet von M. Gans.

German. Pesth. (1853.) 8°

* Onkel Tom's Hütte, oder Leiden der Negersklaven in Amerika.

German. Berlin. 1853. 16°

* Onkel Tom's Schicksale. Erzählung für die Jugend. Für die deutsche Jugend bearbeitet von M. Schaster. 2 Bdeh.

German. Berlin. (1853.) 8°

Onkel Tom's Hütte. Erzählung für Kinder bearbeitet. Neues Bild, etc.

German. Nürnberg. (1854.) Obl. 4°

Onkel Tom's Hütte, für Kinder. Nach dem Englischen von A. Härtel.

German. Leipzig. (1854.) 16°

Tamás Bátya Kunyhója, vagy, Néger élet a rabszolgatarto Amerikai államokban, B. S. H. után Angolbol, Trinyi J. 4 kotet.

Hungarian. Pesten. 1853. 12°

Tamás Bátya. Gymermekék számára. Kidolgozta. M. Rokus.

Hungarian. Pesten. 1856. 8°

Tamás Bátya, vagy egy Szerecsen rabszolga története, H. B. Stowe után Irta Tatár Peter. (A versified abridgment.)

Hungarian. Pest. 1857. 8°

* Stric Tomaz all zivljenje zamorcov v Ameriki . . . Svobodno za Slovence izdelal J. B.

Illyrian. V Celoven. 1853. 8°

Stric Tomova Koca, all zivljenje zamozcov v robnih derzavah svobodne severne Amerike. Is memskega poslovenil F. Malavasic.

Illyrian. V Ljubljani. 1853. 8°

- * La Capanna dello Zio Tommaso; ossia la vita del Negri in Amerika.
Italian. Lugano. 1853. 8°
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tomasso, scene della Schiavitù dei negri in America, di Baldassar Mazzoni.
Italian. Firenze. 1853.
- * La Capanna di Papa Tom.
Italian. Napoli. 1853. 8°
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tom. narrato ai Fanciulli, di C. Grolli.
Italian. Milano. 1868.
- * La Capanna dello Zio Tom.
Italian. Milan. 1877.
- Chata Wuya Tomasza, czyli zycie niewoluników . . . Przetłumaczył F. Dydański. 2 tom.
Polish. Lwow. 1853. 8°
- Chatka Ojca Toma, czyli zycie murzynów w stanach niewolniczych Ameryki Północnej. 2 tom.
Polish. Warszawa. 1865. 8°
- * A Cabana do Pai Thomas . . . traduzido por F. L. Alvares d'Andrada. (With plates.) 2 tom.
Portuguese. Paris. 1853. 12°
- An edition published at Athens in 2 vols., 1860, 8°
Romantic or Modern Greek.
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. Moscow. 1858. 8°
- Khizhina dyadi Toma.
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1865. 8°
- Dyadya Tom. (Abridged by M. F. Butovich.)
Russian. St. Petersburg. 1867. 8°
- Chicha-Tomina Koliba.
Servian. Belgrade. 1854. 8°
- La Cabaña del Tío Tomas, o los Negros en América. 2 tom.
Spanish. Mexico. 1853. 12°
- * La Cabaña del Tío Tom . . . traducida al Castellano por A. A. Orihuela.
Spanish. Paris, 1852, and Bogota, 1853. 8°
- La Cabaña del tío Tomas . . . ilustrada con cinco laminas finas grabadas en acero.
Spanish. Barcelona. 1853. 8°
- La Choza del Negro Tomas. Novela . . . traducida al Castellano. 2 tom.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 8°
- La Choza de Tomas. Edición ilustrada con 26 grabados a parte del texto.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 4°
- La Choza de Tom . . . traducida por W. Ayguales de Izco. Segunda edición.
Spanish. Madrid. 1853. 4°
- La Cabaña del Tío Tom. Version castellano por B. Gabarro. 2 tom.
Spanish. Paris. 12°
- Nyckeln till Onkel Toma Stuga. (Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.)
Swedish. Stockholm. 1853. 16°

Onkel Tom's Stuga. Bearbetad för Barn. (An abridgment for children.)

Swedish. Stockholm. 1868. 16°

Koliba lui Moshu Toma. 2 tom.

Wallachian. Jassy. 1853. 8°

Bordelulu Unkiului Tom. 2 tom.

Wallachian. Jassy. 1853. 8°

* Caban f 'Ewyrth Twm . . . gyda . . . gerfyniau gan G. Cruickshank. Cyfieithiad H. Williams.

Welsh. Llundain. 1853. 8°

Another edition. *Wrexham. (1880.) 8°*

* Crynodeb o Gaban 'Newyrth Tom. (With a prefatory notice by W. Williams.)

Welsh. Abertawy (1853.) 16°

* Caban f 'Ewyrth Tomos, neu hanes caethwas Christ 'nogol. Crynodeb a waith H. B.

Welsh. Caernarfon. (1860.) 12°

* Cyflynir Fel arnydd o Barch I Awdures Caban Newyreth Tom. Gaw Y. Cyfieithydd. Cmyreig Y. Lefiad. *Welsh.*

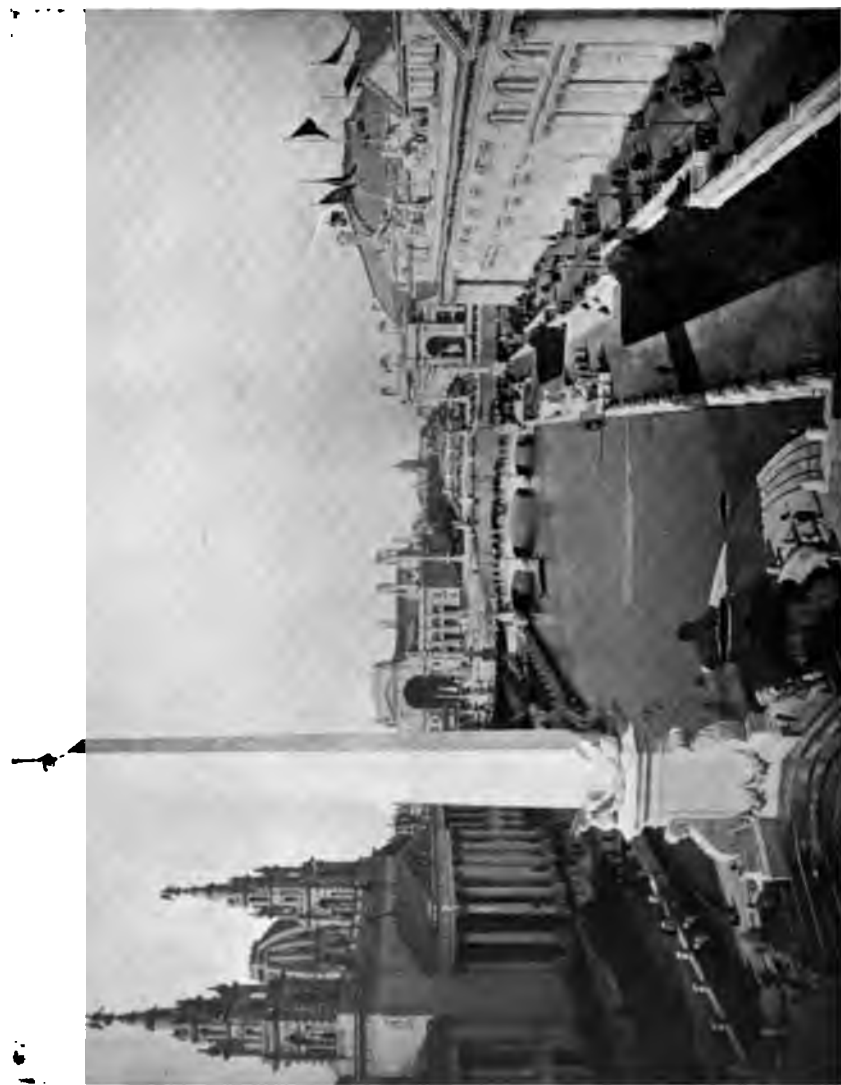
List prepared by Mr. J. P. Anderson, Clerk of Reading Room, British Museum.

CHAPTER VI.

EXHIBITS AND INVENTIONS OF WOMEN.

There is no record in ancient history of just when the men of Gibeon took the women of their households into partnership as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but from the earliest days of most primitive peoples it seems to have been an accomplishment which women were allowed to monopolize without competition, in spite of the restless energy of mankind.

Therefore, in sending to the Woman's Building six exquisitely carved panels of wood for decorative purposes we felt that we were but sending the lineal descendants of an ancient process, "revised, corrected, and with numerous additions," as we say of reprints of old books, and because of this all the more truly marking progress. Their instant and hearty acceptance under the rules then governing that building was equivalent to an award. At the close of the Fair we were asked to contribute them further toward the decoration of a Connecticut corner in what promised to be a permanent memorial building in Chicago to which women everywhere were to contribute something of interest or value. Five out of the six panels we were able to give for this purpose, with the understanding that they should be returned to the Historical Society in our own State should the memorial building fail of erection. An expression of appreciative thanks for these gifts will be found in the last chapter in a letter from the president of the National Commission of Women.



THE LAGOON.

FRANCIS BEN. OREGON.

1. WOOD CARVING FOR DECORATION OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Miss Gertrude Bradley, Bridgeport,	Panel, presented to Memorial Building.
Miss Miriam Hill, Stonington,	" " " "
Miss Elizabeth B. Sheldon, New Haven,	" " " "
Miss Emma H. Viets, New Britain,	" " " "
Miss Sophia Tracy, Hartford,	" " " "
Mrs. J. E. Root, Hartford,	Panel, returned to contributor.

EXHIBITS INSTALLED IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

FINE ARTS — GROUP 141.

Miss Charlotte E. McLean,	Hartford,	Water color.
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CHINA PAINTING — GROUP 91.

Miss Clara M. Barnes,	New Haven.
Mrs. M. A. Frisbie,	Hartford.
Miss Frances P. Hall,	New Haven.
Miss Mary M. Smith,	Washington.

FANCY WORK — GROUP 104.

Mrs. Thomas Kerr,	Bridgeport.
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ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN SILVER — GROUP 97.

Miss E. W. Palmer,	Stonington.
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ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER — GROUP 149.

Mrs. Jay F. Ripley,	Hartford,	Award.
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ORIGINAL WORK IN PHOTOGRAPHY — GROUP 151.

Mrs. Marie H. Kendall,	Norfolk,	Award.
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INVENTIONS — GROUP 106.

Mrs. Isabel H. Butler,	Bridgeport,	Award.
Mrs. W. A. Pilkington,	Bridgeport.	

The wood-carving and the majority of these exhibits were not entered for competition, because at the time of their presentation to the judges for the Woman's Building the fact that they were accepted for installation was considered equivalent to an award.

A glance at the accompanying list of inventions patented by Connecticut Women within the space of one generation will show that there are about three times as many for general use as for feminine use alone; twice as many for general use as for purely domestic purposes, and several exclusively for the convenience of men. One would hardly answer "A woman," if asked who invented a curry-comb, a mode of forming the air chamber in dental plates, step-ladders, cooking stoves, sleigh-bells, piano pedal attachments, still alarms, hitching devices, surgical knives, dice boxes, and the check punch in use in banks throughout the civilized world.

It is natural to expect a great deal from all classes of the population in the very heart of that region which is known as the birthplace of Yankee notions. Three-fourths of the mechanical contrivances used in the construction of the buildings at the World's Fair came from Connecticut. In fact, the great constructor of it all, D. F. Burnham, can hark back to a Connecticut ancestor a generation or two ago. But one does not associate much of this peculiar inventive genius with women. One thing, however, is certain, that the original of many an invention made with jackknife and pine stick on winter evenings was watched with interest, and the young inventor's efforts fostered and encouraged, by a sympathetic mother at the family hearthstone.

The following list of patents was compiled from the records in the United States Patent Office, at the instigation of the Woman's Board, as a part of the work in gathering statistics:

WOMAN INVENTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
31,199	Sarah Jane Wheeler, New Britain,	Curry-comb,	Jan. 22, 1861
35,289	Sarah A. Baldwin, Waterbury,	Combination of sofa and bathing-tub,	May 20, 1862
36,888	Sarah A. Baldwin, Waterbury,	Door-plate and card receiver,	Sept. 9, 1862
44,039	Evelyn Beecher, Plymouth, assignor to Henry Beech- er & Co., Waterbury,	Basket,	Aug. 30, 1864
56,210	Catherine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Skirt-supporting cor- sets,	July 10, 1866
61,825	Catharine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Corsets,	Feb. 5, 1867
83,327	Mrs. Nancy M. Selden, Chatham,	Pie-tube,	Oct. 20, 1868
102,534	Jane E. Gilman, Hartford,	Work-holders,	May 3, 1870
107,479	Jane E. Gilman, Hartford,	Combined dress- bureaus and bath- tubs,	Sept. 20, 1870
111,429	Mary Ann Boughton, Norwalk,	Modes of forming the air chamber in den- tal plates,	Jan. 31, 1871
112,852	Carrie Jessup, New Haven,	Culinary vessels,	Mar. 7, 1871
113,842	Mary Ann Boughton, Bridgeport,	Cooking stoves,	Apr. 18, 1871
116,585	Catharine A. Griswold, Willimantic,	Corsets,	July 4, 1871
120,995	Mary M. J. O'Sullivan, New Haven,	Dinner-plate covers,	Nov. 14, 1871
123,287	Emily M. Norton, Bridgeport,	Step-ladders,	Jan. 30, 1872
128,412	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Bustles,	June 25, 1872
128,813	Charlotte B. Pollock, Norwich,	Bustles,	July 9, 1872
130,801	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Cuff,	Aug. 27, 1872
133,962	Elizabeth Balmforth, Danbury,	Portable balcony,	Dec. 17, 1872

No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
137,340	Elizabeth N. Bradley, Bridgeport,	Wall or window washer,	April 1, 1873
137,907	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Reversible cuff,	April 15, 1873
145,653	Cornelia Hitchcock, Mill- dale, assignor to her- self and William J. Clark, same place.	Coffee-urns,	Dec. 16, 1873
147,259	Ann Harrison, East Hampton,	Sleigh-bells,	Feb. 10, 1874
148,477	Mary E. Marcy, New Haven,	Cosmetic compounds,	Mar. 10, 1874
150,777	Elizabeth E. Norton, Bridgeport,	Skirt elevators,	May 12, 1874
155,823	Sarah W. Blake, Waterbury,	Piano pedal attach- ments,	Oct. 13, 1874
161,123	Della Howland and James W. Howland, New Haven,	Folding-tables,	Mar. 23, 1875
178,789	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Corsets,	June 13, 1876
191,175	Sarah R. Raffel, Hartford,	Traveling bags,	May 22, 1877
191,787	Eliza L. Whiton, West Stafford,	Stove polish,	June 12, 1877
197,463	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Nov. 27, 1877
200,234	Ursula L. Webster, New Haven,	Adjustable patterns for garments,	Feb. 12, 1878
200,384	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Feb. 19, 1878
212,343	Catharine A. Adams, Milford,	Kitchen cabinets,	Feb. 18, 1879
214,247	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	Apr. 15, 1879
219,796	Evelyn Beecher, New Haven,	Still-alarms,	Sept. 23, 1879
229,225	Sarah G. Young, Hartford,	Sofa-bed,	June 22, 1880
252,935	Mary E. Field, New Haven,	Corset,	Jan. 31, 1882
264,427	Catharine Ann Adams, Milford,	Corset bust and clasp,	Sept. 19, 1882
267,242	Annie M. H. Moss, Monroe,	Dust-pan,	Nov. 7, 1882
274,984	Mary E. Smith, Southbury,	Lamp-supporting bracket for sewing- machines,	Apr. 3, 1883

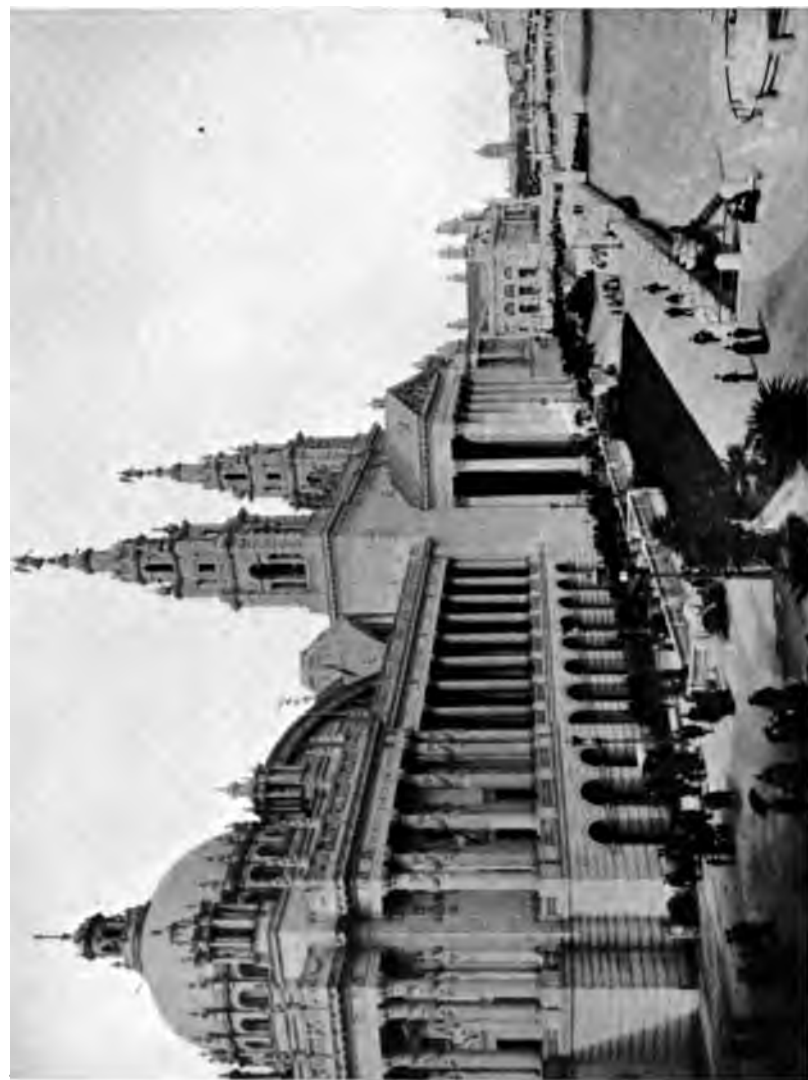
CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
306,484	Lella C. Harrison, New Haven,	Hitching device,	Oct. 14, 1884
316,414	Emma J. Swartout, Danbury,	Machine for sewing hat-tips,	Apr. 21, 1885
318,776	Mary McWaters, Bethel,	Corset attachment,	May 26, 1885
328,406	Bridget O'Connor, Bridgeport,	Shirt,	Feb. 22, 1887
364,792	Evelyn Beecher, New Haven,	Rotary cutter,	June 14, 1887
384,674	Mary F. Bishop, Bridgeport,	Means for operating egg-beaters,	June 19, 1888
396,962	Bela St. John, Farmington,	Abdominal supporter,	Jan. 29, 1889
397,570	Clara M. Southworth, Bridgeport,	Under arm pad,	Feb. 12, 1889
398,511	Eleanor E. Howe, Bridgeport,	Body brace,	Feb. 26, 1889
404,081	Drusilla M. Fuller, Terryville,	Device for holding head gear,	May 28, 1889
420,651	Jennie B. Fowler, Bridgeport,	Nursing-nipple,	Feb. 4, 1890
420,766	Emma H. Brown, Wethersfield,	Hook and eye,	Feb. 4, 1890
429,100	Ellie N. Sperry, Bridgeport,	Check-punch,	May 27, 1890
429,169	Minnie I. Durgy, Sherman,	Skillet,	June 3, 1890
431,153	Mathilde Schott, New Haven,	Surgical knife,	July 1, 1890
431,325	Marian L. Brewer, Hartford,	Shutter-fastener,	July 1, 1890
435,635	Mathilde Schott, New Haven,	Dice and dice box,	Sept. 2, 1890
435,949	Lizzie T. Potter, Hartford,	Belt-fastener,	Sept. 9, 1890
454,477	Sarah K. Hibler, Stamford,	Press board,	June 23, 1891
461,531	Lizzie T. Potter, Hartford,	Belt-fastener,	Oct. 20, 1891
462,965	Catherine L. Darby, Stamford,	Clothing-protector,	Nov. 10, 1891
463,900	Caroline Hyde, Stonington,	Artificial fruit,	Nov. 24, 1891
468,454	Emma J. Weller, Waterbury,	Seam-iron,	Feb. 9, 1892
471,926	Emma A. Willard, Greenwich,	Bodkin,	Mar. 29, 1892

REISSUE.

No.	Name and Address.	Title of Invention.	Date.
4,427	Catharine Allsop Griswold, Willimantic,	Skirt-supporting cor-sets,	June 20, 1871
5,416	Harriet H. May, Birmingham,	Bustles,	May 20, 1873
5,876	Cornelia Hitchcock, Mill- dale, assignor to herself and William J. Clark, same place,	Coffee-urns,	May 19, 1874
6,448	Lavinia H. Foy, New Haven,	Corsets,	May 25, 1875



THE MECHANIC ARTS.

FRANCIS BENJ. JOHNSON.

CHAPTER VII.

STATISTICS AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Among the requests which came from the National Commission of women to the State Boards none were more frequent and persistent than those which urged upon us the exhibition of statistics which should show in round numbers the relations of women to all labor, whether of the head or of the hand.

We were assured that a united canvass embracing "Every people, every tribe, on this terrestrial ball," which could be reached, was to be made, and especially valuable would such statistics become if each State and Territory in our own country could but secure returns which were accurate enough to be used as a basis of comparison with past and future like conditions.

The amount of expense, as well as labor involved, together with the short time allowed us in which to work, made it impossible to take up many of the lines of inquiry and research indicated. A haphazard collection of statistics would prove useless, extravagant, and misleading. Therefore, the Connecticut Board felt obliged to decline to enter upon any extended effort in a field wherein the United States Department of Labor with trained men and millions at its command could do so much more thorough work. But when, some months later, another circular was issued containing questions bearing directly upon the industrial conditions of women employed more especially in large manufacturing centers we felt compelled, in answer to this last most urgent appeal, to furnish as much detailed information as we could secure in the few months left us for effort.

Connecticut industries had an international reputation. To have taken no part in a movement which was to reach the whole civilized world, and which, if the detail asked for was at all accurate and comprehensive, promised to become of such in-

trinsic value, would have been a great omission, and yet, with the last government report still in the hands of the printer, and with our State Labor Bureau unable to furnish any of the particular kind of information asked for, we felt that we had a most difficult task assigned us. There was but one way to accomplish it satisfactorily, and that was to make it a personal matter upon the part of each member of the board.

An individual canvass of every manufacturing interest was undertaken. For the largest manufacturing districts we were so fortunate as to secure, in addition to our own members, the invaluable help of Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman of the National Commission, to whose untiring zeal we owe much of the completeness of our returns. The legislature was in session, and representatives and senators alike did good service in the cause. The village doctor and the clergyman were often pressed into service, and it is safe to say that in our search for information we left no stone unturned. When they were turned in no other way they were driven over, for when one follows the railway in Connecticut he finds it in truth a place of magnificent distances, and often the shortest way to the hill towns was to drive across country.

Much of the work had to be done in February and March, and we had ample opportunity to discover that the conditions which, when the roads in all the colony were bad, gave to those in Hartford and its vicinity "a certain evil pre-eminence," were in our day by no means confined to that neighborhood. The reason given by the historian that "the excellence of the soil was reflected in the bad character of the roads" may be of lasting comfort to the farmer, but to the collector of statistics, trying to make time on a winter's day, the agricultural possibilities of the highways often seemed a trifle overdone.

In no part of the work undertaken by the Connecticut Board did that special characteristic of women which someone has called "sustained enthusiasm" prove so valuable, as in this united effort to secure as fully as possible every important detail of the industrial conditions under which the women labored

who were engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut. We felt that if these conditions were better than those prevailing in other places the world should know it. If they were worse we should know it ourselves, and, therefore, the entire field was canvassed with such vigor and thoroughness that the statistical experts employed to collate and report upon the data secured gave to the Connecticut returns the honor of first place in value, France, that paradise of statistical fiends, ranking second.

The material secured, together with various photographs, were, at the request of the committee in Chicago, left in the hands of the Commission for more complete tabulation and report, after which they were to be returned to our own labor bureau in Connecticut. The facts contained were embodied together with returns from other sources in a volume of statistical and narrative exhibits of great value, prepared at the request of the Commission, by that eminent sociologist, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, but since the printing of the final reports by the National Commission is not yet an accomplished fact, somewhat of the ground covered in Connecticut is presented in this short history, much of it verified and made more complete through the courtesy of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Government Department of Labor. An outline only is attempted here. Of the special information obtained regarding the purely industrial class the questions of numbers, of those owning homes, of the single, married, widowed, and divorced are alone considered. The whole question of wages is too involved and many sided, even in Connecticut, where so much is still done "by the people for the people" to be treated intelligently by a novice.

However much we may covet for our own small State the distinction of having the best prevailing conditions for working women, we cannot hope to alter suddenly the evils springing from excess of supply over demand, nor can we alter the fact that the keen competition inseparable from the superabundance of untrained labor has endless disadvantages for women.

The reproduction of the following circulars will explain the direction of some of our inquiries:

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR.

The industrial arts, among all primitive peoples, were almost exclusively invented and carried on by women.

They originated the art of cooking and the preparation of food, including the grinding of grain and the making of bread; the curing of skins and furs and the shaping of them into garments; the invention and use of needles, and the twisting of various fibres into threads for sewing and knitting; the weaving of textile fabrics; the use of vegetable dyes; the art of basket-making; the modeling of clay into jars and vases for domestic use, and also their ornamentation and decoration.

When these arts became profitable they were appropriated by men. It is desirable, therefore, that we show the chronological history of the origin, development, and progress of the industries carried on by women from the earliest time down to the present day.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Statistics of Woman's Work in the States.

The president of the Board of Lady Managers believes that no exhibit that can be made by the women of the nation will be of greater interest or more profitable than a full record of what women are doing in all industrial lines. Hence, she desires that the ladies of each State and Territory shall prepare a chart giving full information as to the work of industrial women.

In order to secure uniformity, we would suggest the following heads:

Number of wage-earners, or self-supporting women.

- " employed in factories, stores, shops, and offices.
- " owning and controlling farms.
- " engaged in mining.
- " engaged in horticulture and floriculture.
- " engaged in the professions.
- " engaged in domestic service.
- " of authors.
- " of teachers.
- " engaged in art work and designing.
- " engaged in literary work.
- " engaged in other lines.

If this information could be plainly and beautifully engrossed upon a large chart and hung upon the walls of each State building,

it would enable us to make a national summary that would not only be of present value, but would become historical.

The following data show some of the results obtained:

Female population of Connecticut in 1890,	376,720
No. 1. Number of females 10 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	71,880
Number of females 14 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	1,693
Number of females 15 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1890,	69,687
No. 2. Number of women in professions,	4,976
No. 3. Number of women employed in domestic and personal service,	24,907
No. 4. Number of women employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries,	85,804
No. 5. Number of women employed in trade and transportation,	4,928
No. 6. Number of women farmers, planters, and overseers,	683

Farm Ownership.

Number of women owning or occupying farms as heads of families,	2,248
Number of women as farm tenants,	73
Number of women living on owned farms free of incumbrance,	1,762
Number of women living on farms encumbered,	418

Home Ownership.

Number of women heads of families,	28,923
Number of women heads of families owning home in which they lived,	15,277
Number of women, heads of families, who were tenants,	13,646
Number of homes free of encumbrance owned by women,	10,125
Number of homes encumbered owned by women,	5,152

Mining.

Number of women engaged in mining,	1
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Agriculture and Floriculture.

Farmers, planters, and overseers,	683
Agricultural laborers,	62
Dairy women,	12

Nurseries.

Owned and managed by women,	4
Wages paid women per day, 85 cents.	

Seed Farms.

Women employed,	85
Wages paid per day, 65 cents.	

Floriculture.

Whole number of establishments in Connecticut, . . .	120
Whole number owned and managed by women, . . .	5
Whole number women employed,	14
Wages paid women per day,	\$1.00
Total wages per year in Connecticut,	\$4,200.00

Professions.

Architects,	1
Clergy,	26
Dentists,	2
Lawyers,	1
Physicians and surgeons,	89
Authors,	153
Teachers,	3,891
Professors,	14
Artists and teachers of art,	187
Designers and draftsmen,	11
Musicians and teachers of music,	543
Journalists,	140
Actresses,	30

Other Lines.

Managers and showmen,	8
Officials of government,	79
Inventors,	165
Officials of banks and insurance and trust companies, . . .	4
Manufacturing officials,	2
Bookkeepers and accountants,	705
Clerks and copyists,	1,247
Stenographers and typewriters,	310
Telephone and telegraph operators,	281
Packers and shippers,	623
Electric light and power company, employes,	56
Steam railway employes,	24
Street railway employes,	2
Commercial travelers,	8
Foremen and overseers,	17
Porters and helpers in stores,	10
Agents and collectors,	73
Watchman or detective,	1
Messengers and errand girls,	21

Business.

Wholesale dry goods,	1
Dry goods,	9
Drugs and chemicals,	14
Wines and liquors,	4
Grocers,	65
Newspaper sellers,	3
Undertakers,	3
Livery and stable-keepers,	2
Butcher,	1
Teamster,	1
Hucksters and peddlers,	10

Miscellaneous.

Gold and silver workers,	176
Lead and zinc workers,	11
Tinners and tin-makers,	31
Tool and cutlery,	99
Leather goods makers,	34
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell-hangers,	67
Electro platers,	38
Engravers,	13
Machinists,	9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers,	74
Piano and organ-makers and tuners,	41
Molders,	2
Model and pattern-makers,	2
Paper-hangers,	1
Marble and stone-cutters,	2
Potters,	11
Brick and tile-makers,	1
Blacksmiths,	3
Carpenters and joiners,	2
Engineer, not locomotive,	1
Barbers and hairdressers,	42
Janitors,	19
Saloon-keepers,	28
Restaurant-keepers,	26
Hotel-keepers,	50
Saleswomen,	1,333
Dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses,	8,451
Tailloresses,	440
Corset-makers,	2,570
Hat and cap-makers,	1,352
Cotton, woolen, and textile mill operatives,	13,067
Rubber factory,	1,229

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Brass workers,	532
Clock and watch,	558
Iron and steel workers, including molding,	426
Paper mill operatives,	646
Printers, engravers, and bookbinders,	398
Paper box-makers,	1,064
Wooden box-makers,	90
Powder and cartridge-makers,	292
Housekeepers,	2,264
Boarding and lodginghouse-keepers,	515
Nurses and other service,	1,110
Servants,	18,833
Day laborers,	565
Laundresses,	1,375

	Single.	Married.	Widwd.	Divced.
1. Farmers, planters, and overseers,	77	65	530	11
2. Musicians and teachers of music,	459	44	31	8
3. Professors and teachers,	3,699	102	95	9
4. Hotel and boardinghouse-keepers,	64	143	340	18
5. Dressmakers, milliners, and seam- stresses,	6,352	1,008	964	127
6. Tailloresses,	318	42	70	10
7. Corset-makers,	2,339	119	90	22
8. Textile mill operatives,	11,389	1,180	431	57
9. Rubber factory,	1,137	49	40	3
10. Paper mills,	534	69	39	4
11. Paper box-makers,	1,005	34	20	5
12. Stewardesses,	1,028	315	852	69
13. Servants,	16,270	1,072	1,392	99

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Not only has woman become an immense, although generally unrecognized, factor in the industrial world, but hers being essentially the arts of peace and progress, her best work is shown in the numberless charitable, reformatory, educational, and other beneficent institutions which she has had the courage and the ideality to establish for the alleviation of suffering, for the correction of many forms of social injustice and neglect, and for the reformation of long-established wrongs. These institutions exert a strong and steady influence for good, an influence which tends to decrease vice, to make useful citizens of the helpless or depraved, to elevate the standard of morality, and to increase the sum of human happiness; thus most effectively supplementing the best efforts and furthering the highest aims of all government.

All organizations of women must be impressed with the necessity

of making an effective showing of the noble work which each is carrying on.

The following circular was issued to secure facts as to those organizations:

OFFICE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Your organization will greatly oblige the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, if you will answer the following questions, and give any additional data that you deem of value in order to fully explain the aims, practical workings, or results of your association. This information is to be inserted in a catalogue of the organizations conducted by women, for the promotion of charitable, philanthropic, intellectual, sanitary, hygienic, industrial, or social and moral reform movements.

The Board of Lady Managers wishes to make this encyclopedia the most complete record of woman's work ever given to the public, and desires to impress every woman that no band of women is too large or too small to find a place in this historic record. If you will all help us we shall succeed in making this work a book of reference for the years to come, and shall be able to show the most wonderful advancement of women along all philanthropic and charitable lines, with their industrial and educational advantages. In view of this, may we ask a prompt and full reply?

1. Name.
2. Date of Organization.
3. Names of Officers.
4. Address of Headquarters and Corresponding Secretary.
5. Number of Charter Members.
6. Present Membership.
7. What are the aims of your Society?
8. Have you any educational features? If so, what are they?
9. Source of income.
10. Annual expenditures.
11. How nearly self-supporting?
12. Remarks.

This special line of work has been placed by the president in care of the Superintendent of Industrial Department. Direct all letters to

MRS. HELEN M. BARKER.

EXTRACT FROM ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
OF LADY MANAGERS

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
Literary and Social.				
1 The Thursday Club.	1883	Miss Elizabeth W. Prince, President.	Hartford, 28 Vernon St.	29
2 Review Club.	1890	Lottie Manning, President.	Meriden.	....
3 Conversational Club.	1890	Mrs. J. R. Buck, President.	Hartford.	16
4 The Friday Club.	1884	Miss Mary Bulkeley, President.	Hartford.	30
5 Woman's Club of Seymour.	1892	Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, President.	Seymour.	32
6 Thursday Morning Club.	1889	Miss S. J. Roby, President.	Meriden.	15
7 Monday Afternoon Club.	1886	Miss Palmer, President.	Hartford.	26
8 Waterbury Women's Club.	1889	Miss E. L. Frisbie, President.	Waterbury.	125
9 The Conversational Club.	1892	Miss Elizabeth R. Abbott, President.	Waterbury.	12
10 Willimantic Woman's Club.	1891	Miss Charrie A. Capen, President.	Willimantic.	50
11 The Thursday Club.	1889	.....	South Norwalk.	6
12 Friday Afternoon Club.	1890	.....	South Norwalk.	60
13 Saturday Morning Club.	1881	Miss Edith Woolsey, President.	New Haven, 250 Church St.	27
14 Woman's Work in the Grange.	1881	Miss E. H. Barnes, Vice-President.	Southington.	....
15 Algae Reading Circle.	1890	Miss May K. Champion, President.	New London, 26 Huntington St.	11
16 Fortnightly Columbian History Club.	1892	Mrs. Emma I. Heath, President.	Danbury, No. 97 Town Hill Av.	....
17 The English Literature Club.	....	Mrs. Curtis H. Bill, President.	Bridgeport.	....
Industrial.				
18 Fair Hat Trimmers' Union.	1885	Mrs. Ellen M. Foote, President.	Danbury.	1,800
19 Hat Trimmers' Mutual Aid Association.	....	Mrs. Emma I. Heath, President.	Danbury.	210
20 Hat Trimmers' Association.	1885	Mrs. H. A. Crane, President.	South Norwalk.	400
21 United Workers and Woman's Exchange.	1887	Miss Lewis, President.	Hartford, 49 Pearl St.	700
22 Bridgeport Exchange for Woman's Work.	1887	Mrs. Wm. Jewett, President.	Bridgeport.	200

AS COMPILED FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BY THE BOARD
—CONNECTICUT.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses	Remarks.
The intellectual advancement of its members and the development of a good literary style. To promote literary culture. Improvement in conversation.	Assessments and fines. Membership fees.	....	Three lectures given during the year.
Study of history, literature, art, and music. Mutual improvement. The advancement of women in all laudable pursuits, etc. Study for mutual improvement.	Fees and fines. Membership fees. Membership fees.	\$30 47	Lectures given. Belongs to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Has marked educational features. Lectures given.
Study of history—not general, but the selection of certain periods. Mutual improvement. To do good in the community and elsewhere. Education and study of all topics of interest to women.	Membership fees. Membership fees. Membership fees.	.... 250	Three lectures given annually. Belongs to General Federation of Clubs. Has four departments of work. Has studied parliamentary law for two years. Belongs to General Federation.
To awaken to thought and action the women of the city, and create an organized center for the development thereof. Mental stimulus and conversational improvement. Literary and musical culture.	Membership fees. Membership fees. Membership fees.	.... 300	Belongs to General Federation of Clubs. Three hundred and thirty honorary members. Lectures. Under control of National Grange.
To promote culture and social intercourse. The elevation and education of the rural community. To keep up with the learning and culture of the age by a systematic and elevated course of reading. Literary.	Membership fees. Membership fees. Membership fees.	.... .... ....	Main feature — educational.
To protect labor.	Dues (self-supporting).	2,843	Composed of members of Hat Trimmers' Union and Mutual Aid Association.
To aid sick and disabled members with benefits ranging from \$3 to \$5 per week for ten weeks.	Membership fees & dues.	550	Belongs to Knights of Labor. Death benefit, \$100.
In the interest of employer and employees. A business organization.	Dues and assessments.	396	Started from a fund of \$2,300 raised by an entertainment. Belongs to Knights of Labor.
To help women to help themselves.	.....	3,000	Pays a funeral benefit of \$100. Does charitable work. Sent \$100 to Johnstown sufferers.
To sell the work of women and assist them to self-helpfulness.	Subscriptions & commissions.	500	Self-supporting. Has a reading-room and library, debating clubs, choral unions, etc.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
23 Woman's Exchange.	1888	Mrs. Henry A. Whitman, President.	Hartford.	350
24 Stamford Exchange for Woman's Work.	1885	Mrs. C. F. Soebe, Corresponding Secretary.	Stamford.	..
25 Sewing-school.	....	Mrs. E. M. Parker, President.	Bridgeport.	....
26 Kitchen Garden.	....	Mrs. H. H. Scribner, President.	Bridgeport.	....
27 Seaside Institute.	1887	Controlled by Trustees.	Bridgeport.	1,100
28 Connecticut Association of Working Girls' Clubs.	....	Miss Jarvis, Chairman.	Brooklyn.	....
29 Warner Club.	1890	Miss Katherine McGrath, President.	Bridgeport.	30
30 Enterprise Club.	1888	Miss White, President.	New Haven, 87 Trumbull St.	30
31 Independence Club.	1891	Miss Datha Bushnell, President.	New Haven, 944 Chapel St.	25
32 Perseverance Club.	1888	Miss M. T. Dana, President.	New Haven, 24 Grove St.	35
33 Hope Club.	1888	Miss Jennie E. Andrews, President.	Rockville.	50
34 Young Women's Christian League.	1882	Miss E. N. Eastman, President.	New Britain.	60
35 Young Ladies' League of Meriden.	1890	Mrs. Charles Young, President.	Meriden.	85
36 City Club.	1885	Mrs. Sidney L. Greer, Sec'y.	Norwich.	70
37 Greenville Girls' Club. (Branch of City Club).	....	Mrs. Sidney L. Greer, Sec'y.	Norwich.	79
38 Help Each Other Club.	1889	Miss Mary Dexter, President.	Danielson.	30
39 Earnest Workers' Club.	1890	Miss C. B. Wheeler, President.	Bridgeport.	70
40 Young Women's Friendly League.	1889	Miss I. M. Russell, President.	Waterbury, 43 E. Main St.	180
41 Working Girls' Club.	1891	Miss Annie McElroy, President.	Stamford, Atlantic Sq.	108
42 Working Girls' Club.	1889	Miss A. J. Dates, President.	New Britain, 280 Arch St.	50
43 Perseverance Club.	1891	Mrs. Mary E. Bragaw, President.	New London, Union St.	80

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To help women to help themselves.	Subscriptions & commissions.	\$1,150	Was a branch of the United Workers until 1892.
To help women to help themselves.	Subscriptions & commissions.		
To teach girls sewing and neatness.	Donations.	....	Attendance, 233.
Teaches girls cooking and housework.	Donations.	....	Attendance, 348.
For the welfare of women employees.	.....	....	Fine building erected by Warner Bros. A good library therewith connected.
To strengthen, knit together, and protect the interests of the Clubs.	Club dues.	....	Consists of thirteen clubs.
To become true and noble women. Mutual enjoyment.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Given rooms rent free in Seaside Institute. Aims to be self-supporting.
To furnish pleasant rooms where its members can pass their evenings.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	100	Members are factory employees. Evening classes. Collecting a library.
To furnish pleasant rooms where its members can pass evenings.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	60	Promotion of higher sort of social life. Evening classes.
To gain by co-operation, opportunities for the general improvement of members.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	160	Composed largely of working classes for intellectual improvement.
To provide pleasant rooms where members can learn all ordinary occupations.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	185	Has a library. Evening classes.
To secure by co-operation, means of self-improvement, recreation, etc.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Lends a helping hand to others. Industrial and intellectual classes.
To benefit self-supporting young women.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	280	Classes in German and shorthand.
For the industrial education and amusement of working girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	378	Under auspices of the United Workers.
For the industrial education and amusement of working girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Under auspices of the United Workers.
Mutual improvement.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	100	Educational and industrial classes.
Mutual improvement and social pleasure.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	Composed of women employees of Warner Bros. Evening classes.
To promote the social, mental, and moral welfare of self-dependent girls.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	1,000	Has rooms open every evening for working-women. Classes.
Mutual improvement and friendship.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	1,300	Members engaged in all occupations. Industrial and intellectual classes.
Mutual improvement and friendship.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	350	Members mostly factory employees. Evening classes.
To provide headquarters for working girls, and to elevate them morally, socially, and physically.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	250	Educational and industrial classes.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
44 Girls' Evening Club.	1891	Mrs. Wilmot, President.	Bridgeport.	....
45 Lend-a-Hand Club.	1889	Mrs. W. C. Lanman, Sec'y.	Norwich.	30
Philanthropic and Charitable.				
46 Girls' Friendly Society.	1885	Mrs. Jacob Knous, Sec'y.	Hartford.	82
47 City Mission Society.	1886	Mrs. George C. Merriam, President.	Meriden, City Mission Bldg.	142
48 Women's Christian Association.	1867	Mrs. George Kellogg, President.	Hartford, 58 Church St.	250
49 Conn. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.	1875	Mrs. S. B. Forbes, President.	Hartford.	4,590
50 Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temp. Union.	1885	Mrs. H. W. Howell, President.	Putnam.	85
51 Woman's Relief Corps of Connecticut.	....	Harriet J. Bodge, Department President.	Hartford.	2,543
52 Connecticut Indian Association.	1881	Mrs. S. T. Kinney, President.	New Haven, 1162 Chapel St.	855
53 Hartford Auxillary of the American McCall Asso.	1887	Mrs. Geo. M. Stone, President.	Hartford.	....
54 Woman's Aux. to Young Men's Christian Asso.	1892	Mrs. Truman B. Smith, President.	Southington.	100
55 The Order of the Eastern Star.	1874	Mrs. Hannah S. Harvey, Grand Matron.	Bridgeport, 42 Madison Av.	2,000
56 Woman's Aux. to Young Men's Christian Asso.	1892	Mrs. H. I. Mygatt, President.	New Milford.	112
57 Young Women's Christian Association.	1880	Mrs. J. N. Dana, President.	New Haven, 568 Chapel St.	....
58 Order of the King's Daughters of Connecticut.	....	Miss Katharine Gillette, State Secretary.	New Haven, 9 Eld St.	9,000
59 Good Will Club.	1880	Miss Mary Hall, President.	Hartford.	800
60 Hartford Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1870	Mrs. Chas. Jewell, President.	Hartford.	800
61 New Haven Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1870	Miss Susan E. Daggett, President.	New Haven, 77 Grove St.	5,000
62 Connecticut Branch Woman's Auxillary to Board of Missions (Episcopal).	1880	Mrs. Samuel Colt, President.	Hartford.	....
63 Woman's Centenary Association of Connecticut.	1871	Miss Ella E. Manning, President.	Stamford.	250
64 Eastern Connecticut Branch of Woman's Board of Missions.	1868	Miss Emily S. Gilman, President.	Norwich.	....
65 Woman's Congregational Home Missionary Soc.	1885	Mrs. Jacob A. Biddle, President.	Hartford, 149 High St.	....

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
Mutual improvement and sociability.	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	For benefit of working-girls.
To help onward and upward, and to "lend a hand."	Membership dues and entertainm'ts.	....	For benefit of working-girls.
To bind young women together for mutual help, both secular and religious.	Membership fees.	....	Four branches. Under auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Christian work among the neglected classes outside the ordinary ministrations of the church.	Endowment.	\$2,756	Hon. I. C. Lewis of Meriden presented the society with a business block valued at \$70,000.
To aid young women temporarily, morally, and religiously.	Membership fees and board.	12,800	Owens property worth \$60,000. Boarding-home accommodates sixty inmates.
Promotion of temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic.	Dues, contributions, etc.	2,870	One hundred and forty-two local unions.
Promotion of the cause of temperance.	Dues, contributions, etc.	175	Scientific temperance instruction.
To assist needy Union veterans and their families.	Per capita tax.	....	Forty-three corps in the State.
To awaken and stimulate public sentiment to a just governmental policy toward the Indians.	Subscriptions and contributions.	2,500	Supports mission station and workers at Fort Hall, Idaho.
To aid the McAll Mission in Paris, France.	Membership fees.	800	
To co-operate in the religious and secular work of the Y. M. C. A.	Membership fees.		
To give practical effect to the beneficent purposes of Freemasonry.	Charter members and dues.	325	Meets annually. Has twenty-eight subordinate chapters.
To assist the Association in any good work for young men.	Membership fees.	....	Evening classes in vocal culture, stenography, etc.
To aid self-supporting young women.	Subscriptions and contributions.	....	Classes in book-keeping, literature, German, etc. Value of property, \$45,000.
To develop spiritual life.	Membership fees.	800	Three counties organized. Supports children's ward in hospital, sewing-school, etc.
To promote the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of boys.	Donations.	....	Owens a building worth more than \$20,000. For boys from 8 to 21 years.
To send female missionaries to foreign lands; to educate and Christianize pagans.	Dues, contributions, etc.	5,790	Congregational. Eighty-four auxiliaries.
To spread a knowledge of the pure Gospel among women in heathen lands.	Dues, contributions, etc.	12,160	Congregational. One hundred and eighty-eight societies in four counties.
To aid the work of missionary bishops; to help missionaries — home and foreign.	Voluntary contributions.	22,700	Educates daughters of clergymen; provides scholarships in diocesan, Indian, and colored schools.
To promote the interests of the Universalist Church throughout the world.	Membership fees.		
Collection of money for missionary purposes; cultivation of missionary spirit.	Voluntary contributions.	3,500	Thirty-seven auxiliary societies.
To aid all forms of home missionary work.	Collections and gifts.	15,000	Seventy-six auxiliaries. Congregational.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF

Name.	Date of organization.	Officers.	Headquarters.	Membership.
66 Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Chr. Asso.	1888	Mrs. George Van Alstyne, President.	Norwalk.	136
67 Hartford Orphan Asylum.	1833	Mrs. Chas. F. Howard, President.	Hartford.	40
69 Widows' Society.	1826	Mrs. R. E. Day, President.	Hartford, No. 140 Washington St.	9
60 Bridgeport Associated Charities.	1886	Mrs. H. H. Pyle, President.	Bridgeport, 248 Main St.	500
70 Union for Home Work.	1872	Mrs. Samuel Colt, President.	Hartford, 239 Market St.	254
71 Catholic Ladies' Benevolent Association.	1884	Mrs. C. O'Neill, President.	Hartford, 9 Pratt St.	60
72 Larrabee Fund Association.	1864	Mrs. Jacob Knous, President.	Hartford, 426 Asylum St.	28
73 Ladies' Aid Society of Gilead.	1891	Mrs. J. H. Buell, President.	Gilead.	24
74 Ladies' Benevolent Society.	1883	Mrs. Ed. Bugbee, President.	Wauregan.	18
75 United Workers of Norwich.	1876	Miss Maria P. Gilman, President.	Norwich.	1,300
76 Rockbrook Children's Home.	....	Mrs. Louisa G. Lane, Sec'y.	Norwich.	....
77 Sheltering Arm.	1877	Mrs. K. H. Leavens, President.	Norwich.	....
78 Cottage Hospital.	1881	Mrs. H. R. Bond, President.	New London.	....
79 House of Mercy.	1831	Sr. M. Rose Maher, Superior.	Hartford.	....
80 St. Francis Orphan Asylum.	1802	Sr. M. Rose Maher, Superior.	Hartford.	....
81 Mrs. Liza Chappell Benev. Soc'y.	1806	Mrs. Hannah Chappell, President.	New London.	4
82 Female Cent.	1810	Mrs. Lucretia Perry, President.	New London.	150
83 New Haven Orphan Asy.	1833	.....	New Haven, 610 Elm St.	....
84 Protestant Orphan Asy.	1807	Mrs. Edw. Sterling, Chairman Board of Managers.	Bridgeport.	....
85 Protestant Wid. Soc'y.	1810	Mrs. Alex. Wheeler, President.	Bridgeport.	270
86 Home for the Friendless and Destitute Women of New Haven.	1871	Miss Henrietta W. Chaplin, President.	New Haven, 125 Wall St.	23
87 Women's Friend.	1845	Mrs. T. W. Robertson, President.	New London.	70
88 Sewing Circle.	1880	Mrs. John Moran, President.	New London.	36
89 Workers of New Haven.	1882	Miss Alice Chew, President.	New London.	675
90	....	Miss Helen Wordin, President.	Bridgeport.	....

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Alms.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To assist the association in its work among young men		\$200	Endeavors to make the Association rooms attractive.
Care and support of children needing homes (not of necessity orphans).	Invested funds and subscribers.	15,000	
To relieve aged widows.	Legacies.	1,700	
To remedy the evil of street begging. Investigates the case of each applicant.	Legacies, doing of nations, etc.	3,535	Maintains kitchen garden, sewing-school, girls' evening club, labor bureau, etc.
To care for women and children of the poor who are helped by being taught to help themselves.	Membership fees and subscriptions.	6,000	Maintains a cooking-school, training-school for housework, crèche, and diet-kitchen.
Charity and benevolence.	Membership dues.		
To distribute the income from the Larrabee fund to lame, deformed, or maimed females of the town of Hartford.		....	Beneficiaries receive small quarterly allowances. Amount of fund, \$21,000.
Benevolent purposes.	Entertainments, etc.	100	
To extend help to the poor of the city and vicinity.	Fees and work.	60	Helps in mission work.
Promotion of practical benevolence.	Contributions and donations.	14,189	Maintains children's home, Sheltering Arm, girls' club, employment bureau, district and almshouse visitations, etc.
The care of destitute children.	Donations and board.	2,760	Under auspices of United Workers.
To care for the sick poor.	Voluntary gifts.	4,200	Under auspices of United Workers.
To provide a home for the sick.	Patients pay, etc.	200	Five beds. Soon to be supplanted by public hospital.
To acquire all possible perfection in virtue, and to serve the sick, poor, and ignorant.	City funds and contributions.	....	300 children. Costs about \$100 annually for each child.
Care and education of orphans.	....	300	
To aid the poor of New London.	Interest on fund.	940	
To relieve the necessities of the poor.	Bequest, contributions.	17,000	Accommodates one hundred and forty children.
The care of orphans, half-orphans, and destitute children.	Invested funds and public funds.	2,645	Forty-eight inmates. Under a board of trustees.
Care and education of orphans.	Invested funds & subscriptions.	3,992	The Sterling Home was erected by this society in 1884.
To aid indigent widows in the home and township.	Bequests and fees.	....	Twelve inmates.
To provide a comfortable home for aged and destitute women belonging to the Center Church and sister churches.	Donations and board.		
To aid destitute seamen and their families.	Investments, etc.	300	
Clothing of the poor.	Donations, etc.	85	
To secure united and consecutive efforts in benevolent work among the needy.	Contributions, etc.	600	
To care for the children of working-women during the day.	Donations.	....	Five hundred and fifty-four in attendance.

CONNECTICUT. — CONTINUED.

Aims.	Source of Income.	Annual Expenses.	Remarks.
To assist, reclaim, and reform erring women. To aid friendless women and provide a temporary home for them.	Subscriptions and collections.	1,200	The inmates are fitted to honorably support themselves.
To provide a temporary home for girls who have been led astray; to give them employment and instruction.	Legacies and donations.	....	Also provides a home for small children and infants with their mothers. Home for old ladies in connection.
To secure for women full rights of citizenship. To secure political equality to women.	Membership fees, etc.	....	Recently received a gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Isaac Lewis, Meriden.
To establish and maintain an art school with a view to practical training in the various branches.	Membership fees, tuition, etc.	893	Free-hand drawing, painting, mechanical and industrial designing and decorative work taught. Art lectures given to the public.
To assist the National Commission in collecting statistics, and in preparing an exhibit of woman's work for the Columbian Exposition.	State appropriation, \$7,000.		The resignation of Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley in December, 1892, made the election of a second President necessary.
To promote an interest in cycling among women.	Dues and fines.	....	For physical recreation.

The great number of local societies makes it impossible to present them in detail. In Connecticut they are as follows:

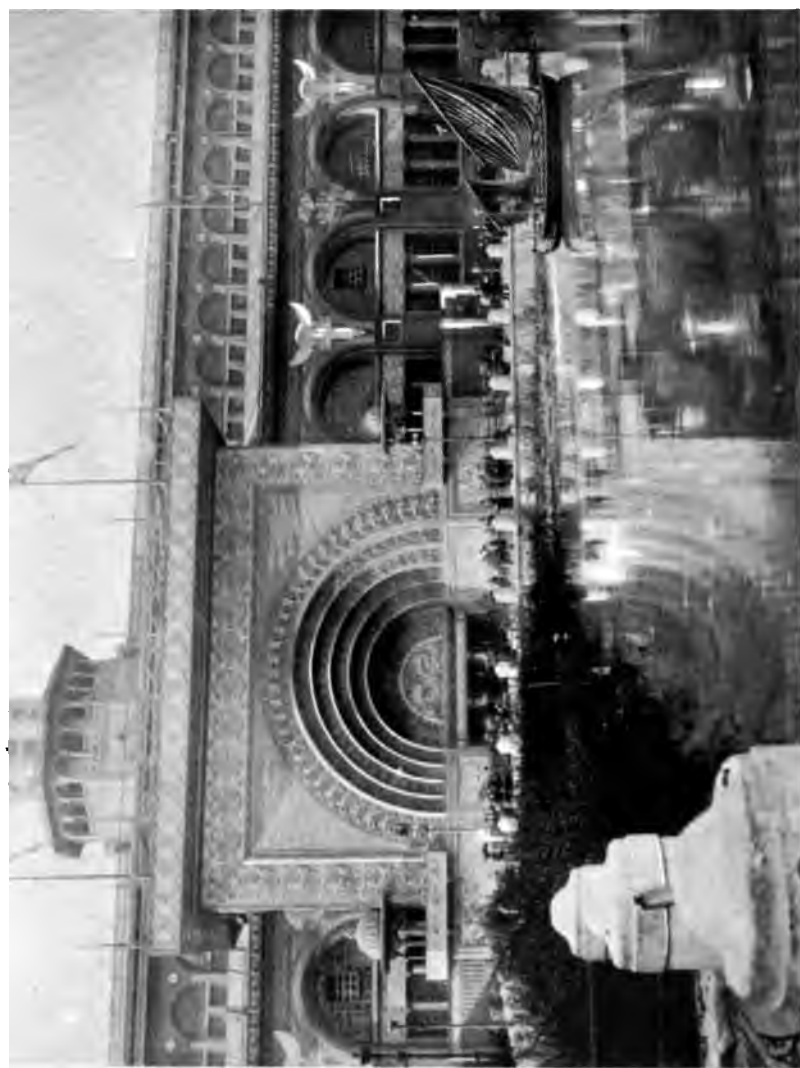
Local Missionary Societies,	400
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CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL WORK OF THE BOARD.

The delightful courage of the man who had the wit to discover and the frankness to own that "nothing is so fallacious as figures, except facts," puts him at once upon a footing with Columbus and other fearless navigators and discoverers. Using the statement as a text, and a solemn warning as well, no attempt will be made in this chapter to prove in round numbers that the expenditure of the appropriation given the Woman's Board of World's Fair Managers of Connecticut was the wisest, most conservative, or most far-reaching that could have been made. At the close of the Board work a detailed statement and itemized account, arranged in neat columns, and capable of proving either way, was submitted in due form to the treasurer of the Men's Board, and, upon being duly approved and accepted, was promptly filed away for future reference, since nothing seems more interesting to the antiquarian than old accounts. If any one doubts this let him study the catalogue of any exhibition of Colonial or Revolutionary relics, and he will discover that the Father of his Country even does not escape having the homely commonplace of his laundry bills audited and reaudited by successive admiring and curious generations.

For the first time in its history the Congress of the United States appropriated a definite sum of money to be used exclusively by women for their own interests and advancement. Probably the same thing was true in the history of States, but in Connecticut our relations with the Men's Board, to whom we owed our appropriation, were so simple, straightforward, and business-like, that it is to be feared we failed to remember that we worked under unusual conditions. They certainly failed equally to remind us of the fact.



DOOR OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

FRANCES NEW JONASTON.

The sum of five, out of the fifty thousand dollars subscribed for Exposition purposes by the citizens of the State, was placed to our credit upon vote of the commission. An order upon the treasurer of the general fund, signed by the president of the Woman's Board, was sufficient to cause the sum specified to be placed in the hands of our own treasurer, who, in turn, paid all bills upon the presentation of vouchers, which had been properly audited by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Our method of work was very simple. The State contains eight counties, and two managers and two alternates were appointed in each. They, in turn, divided the county into four divisions, each taking for her field of operation the section nearest her place of residence, thereby saving all unnecessary expenditure of time and strength, as well as money.

When an unusual amount of work developed in a county, as, for instance, gaining statistics in a crowded manufacturing center, we engaged, at a definite salary, the best outside service we could secure, to lighten the difficulties encountered. With one exception, that of our treasurer, whose work was very exacting, the members of the Woman's Board gave the most devoted and persistent effort to this common cause literally "without money and without price."

Unhampered by suggestions or restrictions, and sure of the most cordial support of the Men's Board, whenever we needed it, we used the utmost freedom in carrying forward our work by whatever steps commended themselves as a valuable means of advancement.

The absolute harmony existing in our organization, whose members showed the most delightful spirit of enthusiastic co-operation from first to last, reduced the necessity for general meetings to the lowest possible number. We had no "chronic objector" to checkmate our best intentions, and though we may have lost the inspiration of battle, we gained in time, money, and enthusiasm by being able to confine our con-

ferences exclusively to reports, comparisons, and details of future work.

The following brief outline gives the main channels of expense, as well as of work followed:

The Children's Building.

The Woman's Dormitory Association.

The entire expense of all exhibits sent out under the direction of the Board.

Collecting articles of artistic or historic interest for exhibition.

Collecting statistics relating to labor, and to educational, philanthropic, religious, and social movements.

Collecting and arrangement of an exhibit of literature.

Collecting and printing of a book of short stories, poems, essays, and other articles.

The decoration and furnishing of a room in the Woman's Building.

Collecting wood carving for the library in the Woman's Building.

The direction of the decorations and furnishing of the Connecticut State Building.

The request for the sum of three hundred dollars as our share in the funds which was to be used in the construction of a house for little children upon the Exposition grounds found immediate response, the members of the Board contributing, or raising, two hundred and twenty-six of the three hundred dollars we were asked to guarantee.

The disposal of shares of stock in the Woman's Dormitory Association also commended itself to us as well worth while. The various circulars sent us from headquarters, one of which is reproduced at the end of this chapter, promised a safe, as well as economical, way in which women of limited means could avail themselves of the wonderful advantages of the Exposition. Two hundred and fifty shares of stock were apportioned to us, an amount nearly doubled later, in answer to eager applications from women, mainly teachers, who were glad to avail themselves of what promised to be at least a safe starting point.

The exhibits sent out under the direction and at the expense of the Board were very few.

A greater expense was incurred in letting both artists and workers in every field know that the Board was willing to help them to the utmost in other ways than in actual exhibits. There were several reasons for this. Lack of sufficient space for a successful exhibition of articles was a very important one. The outlay devoted to gaining statistics was mainly the traveling expenses of the various members in their personal canvass. The results more than repaid us for the strenuous effort required, a history of which would prove a valuable object lesson in tact, courage, patience, and endurance. The exhibit of literature was the most costly, as it was the most valuable and enduring of all our exhibits. The cabinet in which Mrs. Stowe's books and silver were shown to the public was only secured after days of fruitless search among the wares of the best furnishers and decorators in New York. Standing apart from the general decoration of that most charming room, the library in the Woman's Building, it had to be in harmony with its surroundings, besides being perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was secured. A beautiful edition of all Mrs. Stowe's books was especially brought out for us by her publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and besides these we spared no pains to have our general collection of literature complete.

When we began collecting the work of writers of poems, short stories, and essays, it was proposed to spend but fifty dollars in the collection, using typewritten copies to insure conformity with other work of the same kind exhibited by sister States, but the work grew and grew, not unlike a modern Jack's beanstalk, in the hands of the able woman having it in charge, until a full-fledged book, in an attractive cover, with a frontispiece and the best of printer's ink within, claimed the Woman's Board as godmother.

By gaining a copyright, or giving credit for all the articles contained, we were able, after presenting the book in directions

which would enhance its value, to sell copies enough to cover a large share of the expense we had incurred in its production, besides adding a unique and valuable feature to our exhibit of literature.

The six beautifully-carved panels of wood which were used as a part of the decorations of the library in the Woman's Building were nearly all paid for out of the appropriation. While the decoration and furnishing of the room known as the Connecticut Room was, and remains, one of the most satisfactory results of our work as a Board, its influence for the direct advancement of womankind outlasts, as we hoped it would, the fleeting enthusiasm of the World's Fair. The collection of rare and historic articles, both for exhibition and for the furnishing of the Connecticut house, came under the head of expense of members, since that also was mainly traveling expenses incurred in going from place to place in the search for what was attractive or appropriate. The actual expense of furnishing in detail, together with the decorations of the house, which the Building Committee placed in the hands of a committee from the Woman's Board did not, of course, come out of our appropriation, which was increased by an additional two thousand dollars when the State assumed the expense of conducting Exposition affairs. This additional sum enabled us to furnish the Connecticut Room, to print the Board book, and to gather the industrial statistics asked of us. The sale of the book, "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," paid every expense connected with it except a part of the printing. At the close of the Fair the carved panels, which we sent to the Woman's Building, were, at the request of the Committee at headquarters, presented as gifts to the Women's Memorial Building. For the same purpose the Connecticut Board, in a formal letter to Mrs. Palmer, presented a beautiful copy of the *edition de luxe* of the book "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women," also a volume containing early compositions of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fanny Fern, and Lydia H. Sigourney, and other rare books.

That part of the furniture which had been used in the Connecticut room in the Woman's Building, and which was suitable for gifts, was purchased by the president for a nominal sum and presented, in the name of the Board, to various libraries and historical societies.

In the same way a legal transfer was made of the remaining copies of the Board book, which were afterward distributed to the larger libraries and to those of our own State.

The collection of literature, together with the cabinet which held Mrs. Stowe's exhibit, was presented to the State Historical Society.

Very generously, the remainder of the furniture was purchased by ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, for a third of its original value, the sum fixed upon by the committee in charge, and placed at the disposal of the members of the Board, who in turn purchased it for its historical value.

The proceeds from these sales were placed in the hands of the treasurer of the Men's Board, and the Woman's Board had the delightful satisfaction of coming out on the right side of their balance sheet, with an unexpended sum to their credit. A general financial report only is herewith presented.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT,

To.....

of.....Dr.

For Traveling Expenses incurred in attending meeting of.....

.....at.....

Members and Officers of the Board of Lady Managers will please fill out the above, giving name and P. O. address, place and date of meeting attended, and the amount of expenses incurred, and send the same to the Treasurer,

Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, 210 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn., who will send check for the amount. The check endorsed by the member, together with this statement, will be the Treasurer's voucher for the payment of such expenses.

TREASURER'S VOUCHER,

No.

BOARD OF

LADY MANAGERS,

CONNECTICUT.

\$

THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF CONNECTICUT.

In account with Connecticut Board of World's Fair Managers.

Receipts.

Received from Treasurer as per appropriations of main Board,	\$7,000.00
“ “ Subscriptions to Children's building,	226.00
“ “ Sales of book "Selections from the Writings of Connecticut Women,"	135.33
“ “ Sales of furniture Connecticut room,	103.00
Total Receipts,	<u>\$7,464.33</u>

Disbursements.

Paid for collection of books, cabinet, etc.,	\$227.65
“ “ Exhibit of literature for Library in Woman's Building,	609.92
“ “ List of Women Inventors of Connecticut,	5.00
“ “ Printing,	25.00
“ “ Carving panels, framing photos,	99.75
“ “ Painting table top,	100.00
“ “ Labor in gathering statistics,	895.57
“ “ Decoration of Connecticut room and furniture,	1,633.14
“ “ Expenses of Board of Managers,	3,091.79
“ “ Appropriation for Children's building,	300.00
“ “ Expense of special exhibits,	13.94
Total disbursements,	<u>7,001.76</u>
Refunded to Treasurer of main Board,	462.57
	<u>\$7,464.33</u>

THE WOMAN'S DORMITORY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital Stock, \$150,000.

OFFICERS.

President, MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.

Secretary, MRS. HELEN M. BARKER.

Treasurer, MR. ELBRIDGE G. KEITH.

DIRECTORS.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,	MISS FRANCES WILLARD,
MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE,	MRS. MARTHA H. TEN EYCK,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER,	MRS. SOLOMON THATCHER, JR.,
MRS. L. BRACE SHATTUCK,	MRS. A. L. CHETLAIN,
MRS. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,	MRS. BEN C. TRUMAN,
MRS. LEANDER STONE,	MRS. GEORGE L. DUNLAP,
MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN,	MRS. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

OFFICE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,

Chicago, Ill.

The Board of Lady Managers has been desirous to carry out the design of Congress in creating it, and the intent of the National Commission in prescribing its duties. The Commission said, in defining the duties of the Board: "The Board shall have general charge and management of all interests of women in connection with the Exposition." In conformity with this, Mrs. Palmer called a meeting of all the Lady Managers resident in Chicago to consider what could be done for the benefit of the great army of women that will visit Chicago during the Fair, especially those known as "industrial women," "wage earners," and "working girls." It was felt that after reduced traveling rates had been secured, the next duty would be to procure for these women good, clean, safe homes at reasonable rates. Hence, it was resolved to take steps towards providing such homes. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse was appointed by this body to look the matter up and report to a second meeting. Mrs. Carse presented a plan, and, in harmony with her plan, an Association has been formed and incorporated, and is now ready for work. Its directors are well-known and reliable women of Chicago connected with the Board of Lady Managers. The treasurer is one of Chicago's most prominent bankers.

Our plan, as set forth in the former circular, is to erect buildings adjacent to the Fair grounds, capable of sheltering 5,000 women, the rooms to be furnished with comfortable beds and toilet con-

veniences. These dormitories will be presided over by refined, motherly women, who will have a watchful care over unprotected girls who may come singly or in groups.

In order to accomplish all this work we have formed a stock company, and will soon be ready to issue stock in shares of \$10. These shares will be taken at any dormitory of this association in payment for lodging bills. Only two persons will be allowed to come at one time on a single share. These shares will be transferable, and if the face value is not used by the holder during her stay, it can be made over to another who can use the balance. After the ten dollars has been used, the share still stands on our books, credited to the holder, and she will be entitled to her *pro rata* share of the profits, if a surplus remains after the enterprise is closed.

Our rate per day will not exceed forty cents to *stockholders*, and if the association finds it can safely do so, the rate may be put at thirty-five cents, but this we cannot promise. Each person must engage her room at least one month before coming, in order to be sure of accommodation at that time, and, in making application for stock, must state what month and what part of that month she desires to come.

The association finds it will be necessary to limit the number of guests to be entertained during each month, hence the first to apply for stock will have the choice of the month in which they will come, while those who follow later may be obliged to select another month when there are vacancies.

Stockholders will be given the preference over others. Non-holders of stock will be furnished lodgings whenever vacancies exist, but we may have to charge them a slightly higher rate.

Application for stock can be made and money sent at once, and as soon as \$25,000 is in the bank your certificate will be promptly forwarded. In the meantime, you will receive an official receipt by return mail that will insure your safety.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

FRANCIS BRUNN, JOHNSON.

CHAPTER IX.

RESOLUTIONS AND LETTERS OF THANKS.

The final meeting of the Woman's Board of Managers was held in Hartford, December 18, 1893, with an unusually full attendance of members. The World's Fair, to which we had given so many months of thought and work, walking by faith, had gladdened our sight at last with such a vision of loveliness that the remembrance of all exactions of time and strength faded into the background. We were glad and proud to have been even among the least of those who had contributed to such a marvelous result. We had worked so unitedly toward a common purpose that we found ourselves upon the footing of familiar friends, unwilling to go our separate ways without at least a handshake and an expression of the hope that we might meet again. The delightful harmony of our Board had been unbroken from the first meeting to the last, and the resolutions of thanks, some of which appear in this report, expressed the unanimous feeling of the members.

We cannot close this report without expressing our individual and collective thanks to the members of the Men's Board for the delightful consideration and courtesy which they showed to us at every opportunity. To the members of the Building Committee especially, and to the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Day, we owe more than can be conveyed in any formal expression of thanks. Of all the gracious things said of us nothing touched us so much as the compliment paid the Board on Connecticut Day by Senator Reed, whose untimely death came as a personal grief to each of us who had the privilege of knowing him: "The Pilgrim Fathers did not begin to be as proud of the Pilgrim Mothers, nor the Revolutionary Fathers of the Revolutionary Mothers, as our Men's Board are of our Women's Board in Connecticut."

Whatever success came to us in our work is due, next to the direct personal effort of committees, to that wise, far-seeing, foundation work planned and carried out for several months by Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, our first president. We all caught her enthusiasm and something of the high standard she set for our attainment.

Especially was her successor under the greatest personal obligation to her from the first meeting to the last, for in every new plan for the furtherance of the Board work her advice and help were as unfailing as they were valuable.

The following resolution, offered by Mrs. J. G. Gregory at the final meeting of the Board, December 18, 1893, puts into formal speech something of the personal feeling of warm appreciation with which the members of the Board remember Governor Bulkeley's unfailing consideration:

WHEREAS, With the close of the official existence of the Board of Lady Managers for Connecticut, its members desire to place on record their appreciation of the generous aid and many thoughtful services rendered by ex-Governor Bulkeley;

WHEREAS, We owe our existence as a Board to his appointment, and have availed ourselves of his wise counsel from the commencement, and found in him an ever-ready friend and generous supporter; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that our success as a Board has been largely promoted by his unostentatious help,

Resolved, That we express to him our recognition of his kindly thoughtfulness toward us, and our gratitude for the material help which he has given, and assure him that among the many agreeable experiences of our official life, none will be more pleasantly recalled than those connected with himself.

Following the suggestion of the National Board, each State Board adopted a distinctive badge of its own. The Connecticut Board were fortunate in having a beautiful adaptation of the State Seal given them by Mr. Franklin B. Farrel of Ansonia.

A slender bar of gold, bearing the word "Connecticut" on blue enamel, held suspended the badge, which followed in outline, and in most exquisite coloring, the State Seal and its motto. Nothing that our most famous American silversmith

sent to the World's Fair was more artistic in its way than the beautiful Connecticut badge.

The formal thanks of the Board, expressed in the resolution offered by Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, gives a suggestion of the very informal amount of genuine pride and pleasure with which each member of the Board treasured and wore this charming gift:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut, tender our most sincere thanks to Mr. Franklin B. Farrel of Ansonia for his gift of the beautiful State badge, which we highly prize as a souvenir, and are proud to wear for its own artistic beauty.

At the last general meeting of the National Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, held November 6, 1893, this resolution, offered by Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The work of women in the World's Columbian Exposition has been most materially advanced by and through the co-operation of the women's branch of all State and Territorial World's Fair Boards, therefore,

Resolved, That the women's branches of these boards be cordially invited and earnestly requested, to present at as early a date as possible, full reports of their respective work to the President of the Board of Lady Managers. And, further,

Resolved, That a special vote of thanks be tendered all State and Territorial Boards for their valuable assistance, without which the Board of Lady Managers feels its work could never have assumed the magnificent proportions of which they are so justly proud.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
November 11, 1893.

My Dear Mrs. Knight:

Your letter of Nov. 6th, accompanying the report of the work of your Board, was duly received, and I hasten to reply in order to express my sense of obligation to you, and to the ladies representing your State, for the co-operation which was received in our work.

Even though the work which has been so spread before us for the past three years has brought no remuneration in dollars and cents, and has cost each one many days and nights of anxiety and labor, the result which stands before us to-day certainly compensates for all the expenditure of the past.

The work which has been accomplished by your Board is of inestimable value, and I wish to express, personally and in the name of the Board, our appreciative thanks for the gifts which have been made to us from your State. The sight of these beautiful objects in our memorial building will vividly recall the pleasant associations surrounding them during their installation in the Woman's Building the past summer.

With renewed expressions of cordial regard, and kindest wishes for the future, I am, my dear Mrs. Knight, as ever,

Sincerely yours,
BERTHA HONORÉ PALMER,
Pres't B. L. M.

Mrs. Kate Brannon Knight,
Connecticut Building,
Jackson Park.

The following letter from the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, conveying the thanks of the National Board, and requesting a detailed report of State work, was, in turn, supplemented by circulars of the most urgent nature, containing lists of questions to be answered and asking for complete statistics and details:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Chicago, January, 1894.

Dear Madam:

In behalf of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, I desire to express to the ladies composing the State Board of Connecticut, our sincere appreciation of the valuable aid given by them to the advancement of women in the World's Columbian Exposition, and trust the result of their labor may help enrich the resources of their State and enlarge the opportunities of its women.

We would ask that a complete report of the work of your Board be sent to this office for future reference and record.

Very truly yours,
SUSAN G. COOKE,
Secretary.

A few extracts from one of these circulars will serve to show the thoroughness with which the historians proposed to do their work:

In your report please state:—

1. All of the facts concerning the exhibit of women's work from

your State at the Exposition. You are not limited as to the number of words.

It is very necessary that you make mention, however briefly, of exhibits in every department of work and every line of work exhibited. You can send the data that you *have in hand now*. Omit *nothing* because your data may be imperfect.

You will see the propriety of having Connecticut properly represented. We want to do justice to your efforts and to those of the women of your State in the exhibit at the Exposition. Your report is urgently needed for the history as well as for the digest.

I have not mentioned many of the subjects that you should treat in your report, only those you are most likely to forget.

The President of the Women's Board of Connecticut had already presented at headquarters an outline of the most important parts of the work done in that State, but recognizing the value of a national report which should embody comparative results, questions were answered, photographs sent, and the fullest possible detail was most willingly prepared for official publication. Besides this history a digest of all reports from States was also in process of preparation at Chicago, from which it will be seen that the impetus gained during the existence of the fair, which tempted every one to do even simple things in a large and effective way, inevitably carried the zealous collector of data over into the midst of a rather plentiful harvest.

The results, although specialists had sifted, assorted, and eliminated a portion of the subject matter, amounted to eight large packing cases of unedited material, all of which was sent as a slight token of remembrance to what might well be an astonished Congress. Evidently, a few other States besides Connecticut felt somewhat responsible for the World's Fair.

Unfortunately, or otherwise, statistical literature, even of the most attractive kind, cannot always count a special appropriation for printing among its birthrights.

The Congress of the United States, in some of its workings, is not unlike the mills of the gods. It grinds slowly. Probably, if some process had been discovered to grind this

especial grist "exceeding small" before it reached that legislative body, there might have been some hope of speedy publication. But the whole cannot be printed at present. The parts, therefore, however valuable they may seem to those interested, must also wait, as did the official history of the Civil War, until they are needed for permanent records. Fortunately for the Connecticut data, the State appropriation for Exposition purposes outlasted the immediate needs of that occasion.

At the last meeting of the Board of World's Fair managers of Connecticut, a committee was appointed to finish the remaining work of both boards. This committee, composed of the Hon. Leverett Brainard of the National Commission, Mr. George H. Day, the treasurer of the Board, the Hon. Morris W. Seymour, counsel for the Board, and Mrs. George H. Knight, president of the Board of Lady Managers, considered one of their imperative duties to be the preparation and publication of a comprehensive history of the methods used and results obtained in accomplishing the ends for which the Connecticut Board was created, namely, "For the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products, and general development of the State of Connecticut at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893."

We had been able to show the world that as a State we had within our borders the three things which make a nation great and prosperous, "a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place." It remained for us to show to our public-spirited citizens, whose generosity had made the first steps in Exposition matters possible, that in bringing about this result it had only been necessary to make use once more of the familiar pursuits of Connecticut people.

The following letter of thanks sent by the president of the National Commission to the Woman's Board of Connecticut, closed officially a relationship that had been cordial, harmonious, and, we trust, mutually beneficial, and though, keeping in mind the progress we were expected to make, we have done our best, hampered as we are by unavoidable limitations,

to follow the advice of the ancient philosopher and "look at things as a man, as a human being, as a citizen, as a mortal." Still, there is a delightfully familiar and unprogressive satisfaction in the fact that, after all, in closing this report, a woman will have the last word!

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

February 14, 1894.

My dear Mrs. Knight:

The World's Columbian Exposition having passed into history and through its wonderful record become indissolubly associated with all intellectual and artistic thought and progress, I feel it to be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to express the deep obligation under which the Board of Lady Managers rests for the effective co-operation so cordially given it by the Connecticut State Board.

It is impossible for me to adequately express my appreciation of the beautiful room furnished by your Board. The decorations of the walls and ceiling were successful in design and extremely well executed: the color scheme was most attractive and the furnishing both charming and appropriate, all of which rendered the Connecticut Room one of the most attractive in our Building and a very creditable exhibit to the young lady who planned it.

I must not omit to mention especially the remarkable work accomplished by your Board in gathering data of the industrial occupations of the women of your State. I thoroughly appreciate the labor involved and the difficulty encountered in securing such a comprehensive report. It will be gratifying to you to know that government statistical experts, who have examined our statistics, pronounced those sent from Connecticut most complete and valuable.

With renewed thanks for the many kindnesses received from your Board and for your ready and sympathetic promotion of all of our plans, believe me to be, my dear Mrs. Knight, with assurance of high consideration and esteem,

Most cordially yours,
BERTHA HONORÉ PALMER,
President Board of Lady Managers.
World's Columbian Exposition.

To Mrs. George H. Knight,
President Connecticut State Board,
Lakeville, Conn.

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